PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Warns on Need to Liberalize Trade

By Axel Krause

GENEVA - William E. Brock the U.S. trade representative, arged Tuesday that a conference of made manisters from 88 nations had opens Wednesday renew ef-forts to liberalize world trade. He and that the nations would other bise risk a "collapse of the system"
bise risk a "collapse of the system"
binsed by growing protectionism
and retaliatory measures, notably
in the U.S. Congress.

Trade bberalization around the gold has, at minimum, come to a mindstill and in too many connnes there has been enormous ressure to move toward protec-paism. Mr. Brock told the speciest International Club in

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legislation now in Congress that would force the most popular for-eign cars to be built substantially with American-made parts and by U.S. workers. He described this so-called local-content bill as "the worst piece of economic legislation to have a serious chance at passage in fifty years." He said it would strictly limit imports and that it now had an absolute majority of sponsors in the House and increas-ing support in the Senate.

The basic message the Reagan administration and U.S. legislators are stressing at the conference which is sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade runs through Saturday, is "that trade must be a two-way street," Mr. Brock said, warning that many congressmen and sena-Mr. Brock cited labor-supported tors "seem willing to risk the col-

lapse of the system to bring that point home." U.S. officials and legislators said

Tuesday that the administration's key goal remains attempting to trade-liberalization support from the European Community and Japan, whose ministers began arriving Tuesday evening. The GATT meeting is expected to be marked by heated debate, notably one EC from a physiciles.

over EC farm subsidies.
"I am not sure we will able to call this a successful conference or not at this point," a GATT official said, "since given the presently hard stances it is difficult to imagme compromises."

Sir Roy Denman, the Common Market's negotiator, said Tnesday that despite U.S. attacks against EC subsidies of farm exports, the community has always applied

kyo round of trade liberalization. The EC is ready to agree to a review of all export subsidization practices, including those in the United States. He noted that the United States spends roughly \$11 hillion annually on farm support

programs.

However, the EC will not be "dragged into a negotiation," over farm export subsidies during the Geneva talks, Sir Roy said, stress-ing that the EC is prepared to strengthen and improve the GATT trading system and negotiate a range of issues affecting both industrial and agricultural trade.

The Reagan administration wants far more than a study of farm subsidies, and seeks a com-

GATT rules regarding agriculturat trade, including commitments undertaken during the 1973-1979 Toofficial, "are believed to be serious official, are believed to be serious." and prejudicial to world trade." The United States and other

GATT participants would like to see the larm expon issue linked to an overall commitment by the GATT conference to what the U.S. officials call "a standstill" or "rollback" on growing protectionist measures around the world. The Reagan administration would like to see the commitment reflected in the final communique, which will be issued at the end of the meeting Saturday.

Although the U.S. official characterized the conference atmos-phere Tuesday evening as "confushe said that progress was already beginning to be made in several key areas of interest to the



William E. Brock

United States and other industrialized nations. He said the EC and other participants had agreed to begin a study on trade in high technology and that talks were progressing on a proposed study of trade in services.

Doubts Abound

On MX Approach

By Michael Getler

Andropov Wins Presidium Post Unanimously

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, consolidated his authority Tuesday by taking a seat on the state Presidium and formally acquiring the right to act as bead of state when the occasion requires. Mr. Andropov, 68, who succeed-

ed Leonid f. Brezhnev as general secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee after Mr. Brezhnev died Nov. 10, is the most powerful political figure in the

country.

His election to the 38-member Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, a body that is the collective state presidency, gives Mr. Andropov a formal standing to deal directly with foreign leaders if he ebooses to do so.

The chairman of the presidium is the nominal bead of state. Each of its members, bowever, can de-Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President
Ronald Reagan's decision to press
ahead with the MX missile program while simultaneously seeking putize for the president. It was not elear whether Mr. Andropov would be made president at Wednesday's session of the Supreme Soviet. Well-informed observers believe

arms reduction agreements with Moscow will test the theory that the United States needs to rearm that Mr. Andropov, after 11 days as party leader, commands suffiin order to ultimately reduce the cient support to win the presiden-cy. It was speculated that he may number of nuclear weapons and the likelihood of war. not want to take a position that involves a time-consuming proces-

In a message Monday to a Con-gress divided over the need for the sion of ceremonial functions. Mr. Brezhnev, who became the party leader in 1964, waited for 13 **NEWS ANALYSIS** years to assume the presidency, the first Kremlin leader to bold both

new weapon, Mr. Reagan said the MX intercontinental missile "is absolutely essential to maintain the top party and state posts. However, as a member of the Pre-sidium, Mr. Brezhnev negotiated America's ability to deter war."

But his decision to deploy MX missiles in a "dense pack" formation is among the most controversial of his defense buildup.

Even among those who agree with President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 and made numerous for-eign visits on which be was treated

as head of state. The Presidium is without any with Mr. Reagan that the nation significant authori, and is com-posed of the leaders of various Soneeds to modernize its strategic nuclear missile force, there is a great deal of doubt that the denseviet republics, representatives of various nationalines and promipack plan would work as planned nent public figures. whether it is much better than Mr. Andropov was voted unani-

the Carrer administration plan Mr. mously into the Presidium by 1,500 deputies meeting in a joint Resear ridiculed, which called for shuttling 200 MX missiles between session of the Supreme Soviet at the state of the regular two-day fall 4,600 shelters in Utah and Nevada. There is also a question of hether the dense-pack plan, beparliamentary meeting. Although the post of cause it involves construction of 100 new underground silos for the missiles, will violate Strategie Arms Limitation Treaty agree-

violate Strategie

ments with Moscow that the ad-

ministration has said it will not un-

sue is the administration's elaim

that the MX, or "missile experi-

to be produced and deployed as a

necessary modernization of U.S.

forces no matter what happens in

cations: Unlike other weapons de-

cisions in the past three decades, the dense-pack announcement

comes at a time when there are

spreading anti-nnelear movements

in this country and in Western Eu-

rope. There is also intense pressure

here to cut the defense budget, and

On top of all this is the sbeer

The theory is that by bunching

MX force to survive and strike

The administration believes that

the concept will make the Russians less confident that they could

new leadership has taken over in

There are also political compli-

Geneva.

Moscow.

The more basic disarmament is-

president and membership in the Presidium are largely ceremonial, observers here believe that the possession of

both gives the party leader added flexibility, prestige and authority. When Mr. Brezhnev assumed the presidency in 1977, Mikhail A.

Suslov, the late ideologist, argued that a combination of the two po-sitions was the most practical and flexible arrangement for the lead-ership. Nikolai V. Podgorny was dismissed to make way for Mr. Brezhnev.

Tuesday's lineup of leaders seated in front of a statue of Lenin, about three times life-size, did not provide any new clues as to the alance of power in the Politburo.

The honored front bench was occupied by Mr. Andropov, Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, the Politburo member Konstantin U. Chernenko, Defense Minister Dmitri V. Ustinov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromvko.

Mr. Andropov's nomination by Viktor V. Grishin, a member of the ruling Polithuro, preceded government reports on the economy and the proposed 1983 budget.

Shultz and Dobrynin Meet

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union met Tuesday in Washington, and the State Department welcomed aspects of Mr. Andropov's initial remarks on superpower relations. United Press International report-

A Sinte Department spokesman, John Hughes, said of Mr. Andro-pov's remarks Monday, in which he talked of easing East-West ten-sions, "We would certainly be ready to respond positively" to any

Mr. Hughes was asked if Mr. Shultz would discuss with Mr. Dohrynin the proposals for so-called confidence-building measures President Ronald Reagan outlined Monday night. The topic "could well come up," Mr. Hughes said. Among those measures were up-

grading the Moscow-Washington
"bot line," that would be used to
notify the other side in case of missile test launebes and of troop

■ Bono Backs Nuclear Talks

West Germany appealed Tues-day to the new Soviet leadership to Reagan to work with Moscow on steps to reduce the risk of war. Reuters reported from Bonn.

The Reagan Call for Arms Reductions

Letter to Russia Seeks New Efforts

By Steven R. Weisman

Was York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President
Ronald Reagan bas called for deployment of the MX intercontinental missile to modernize U.S. nuclear forces but has said his administration is committed to seek-ing sharp reductions in strategic arms by mutual agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan's nationally tele-vised speech Monday was made six bours after his administration ended protracted internal debate over deployment with an announcement that the MX missile would be based in a closely spaced system on private property next to an air force base near Cheyenne.

Wyoming.

He also announced that he had sent a letter Monday to Soviet leaders proposing several steps to "strengthen mutual confidence" and reduce the risk of "surprise and miscalculation" in the nuclear

He mentioned the following pro-

· Advance notification of all U.S. and Soviet test launches of intercontinental, sea-launched and intermediate-range ballistic missiles to remove "surprise and uncertainty" in testings. Current agreements call for notification only for launches that extend be yond each country's territory.

 Advance notification of all "major military exercises" and "a broad-ranging exchange of basic data about our nuclear forces."

· Careful examination of "any possible improvements" to the "hot line," or telex link, between the Soviet and U.S. leadership.



President Reagan after his speech from the White House.

These measures, foreshadowed in a speech Mr. Reagan gave in West Berlin in June, are now to be on the U.S. agenda in Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms negotiations in Gene-

In unusual praise for the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said Soviet leaders had made a "scrious" counterproposal to his own call for deep reductions in nuclear warbeads. He said there was "no question we're beading in the right direction.

He said placement of the powerful new MX missile was "absolutely essential" to his goal of modernizing U.S. nuclear forces as well

as providing an incensive to the

Soviet Union to agree to a reduction in strategie arms.

"Some may question what modernizing our military has to do with peace," Mr. Reagan said, speaking from the Oval Office at the White House. He asserted that "a secure force keeps others from threatening us and that keeps the

"And just as important, it also increases the prospects of reaching significant arms reductions with the Soviets, and that is what we really want," he said. "The United States wants deep cuts in the world's arsenal of weapons."

Mr. Reagan also pledged that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

mental," may eventually make Moscow more willing to agree to big arms reductions in talks now under way in Geneva. Yet the MX is virtually certain Nakasone Is Seen as Having the Backing to Replace Suzuki

By Tracy Dahlby Washington Post Service

18. TOKYO The ruling Liberal 132 15 person Democratic Party has entered the

Secretary of State Caspar W. Weinberger, at a news confer-

ence in Washington, discusses the deployment of MX missiles.

search for a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki by an-mounting the end Tuesday of pricases you can law mary elections for a new party president, a post that carries with ress Card account president a post una. The results of the primary bal-loting in which 1.04 million party members were eligible to vote by usuff will be taillied here Wednes-

three men who receive the most primary votes.
Political analysts and recent polls by the major newspapers here indicate that Yasuhiro Nakasone,

lay At a caucos Thursday, Liberal

Democrat partiamentarians will

elect a new party leader from the

director-general of the govern-ment's Administrative Management Agency, is expected to win easily in the primaries. Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, is expected to come in second, followed by Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, and Ichiro Nakagawa, director-general

Analysts caution, however, that the primary results are far from binding in a system of politics in which the outcome often depends heavily on the behind-the-scene manenverings of factional leaders.

of the Science and Technology

But the primary elections are viewed as a sign of the relative strength of the factions in their struggle to fill the vacancy being left by Mr. Suzuki, who announced

Candidates have stepped back from addressing issues of national interest while party elders have vied heatedly behind their factional proteges. The Japanese press has abounded with rumors of influence-peddling and hribery.

Mr. Nakasone, 64, is favored because of the strong support of for-mer Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka who controls the party's largest faction and is said to have important support from business leaders. Mr. Komoto, 71, is backed by Takeo Fukuda, another former prime minister and a bitter foe of Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Abe and Mr. Nakagawa, two younger party leaders, are rated even in the fight for third

Oct. 12 that be planned to step Diet, or parliament, are not bound by the results of the primaries in electing their new president Thursday, and are expected to abide largely by the dictates of their fac-

tional leaders.

Mr. Nakasone is now heavily favored to be named president by the party caucus in the Diet, where the Tanaka-led forces are believed to control 240 votes. A special Diet session Friday is expected to approve the new party leader as

According to political analysts. however, the primary vote count will be a crucial factor in determining the makeup of the prime minister's new cabinet. A Nakasone landslide, they say, would signal re rated even in the fight for third an indirect endorsement by the party's rank and file of Mr. Tana-The party's 421 members of the ka's faction. It would belp

strengthen Mr. Nakasone's man-date by freeing him to fill top party and cabinet posts with senior politicians from the Tanaka camp.

Election analysts say that a poor showing by Mr. Nakasone in the primaries, or even a victory by Mr. Komoto, would do little to damage Mr. Nakasone's ultimate chances to be named to the top party and government posts. It could force him, however, to yield more prestigious posts in the party and cabinet lineurs to Mr. Fukuda's fol-

technical complexity of the dense-pack concept, which resis on a the-ory that is basically impossible to The Liberal Democrats' factional disputes have amplified public criticism that the party has failed to show the leadership required to deal effectively with domestic and 100 super-strong new missile silos, the first incoming Soviet missiles would hlow up or knock off course those following close behind. This will theoretically allow most of the diplomatie issues facing the coun-

10 Ministers, Planner Replaced In Albania

VIENNA - Albania replaced 10 government ministers and the chairman of the State Planning Commission on Tuesday, in a major shakeup of the leadership controlled by the Communist Party secretary, Enver Hoxha, according to reports from the Austrian press

Western sources assert that the shakeup is in effect a purge of officials linked to the late prime minis-ter, Mehmet Sbebu, who was officially reported to have committed suicide I I months ago.

The shuffle followed the removal Monday of Haxhi Lleshi, a World War II partisan fighter wbo had served as nominal head of state for 29 years. He was replaced by Ramiz Alia, a member of the Communist Party Polithuro and Central Committee secretary.

Prime Minister Adil Carcani named an 18-member cabinet at a session of the People's Assembly, or parliament, which on Monday re-elected him to his post following national elections earlier this month. Mr. Hoxba's party was unopposed in the balloting Nov.

launch a nuclear first strike that could wipe out U.S. land-based missiles, which are the most accu-Kadri Hazbiu, 63, a member of the Politburo, lost the post of defense minister, which he had held since 1980, and was replaced by Prokop Murra, a candidate member of the Politburo.

rate portion of the U.S. retaliatory On Monday, Mr. Reagan called the potential countering moves to the dense-pack plan "technical dreams on which no Soviet planner or politician would bet the

Mr. Reagan's decision will face formidable opposition on Capitol Hill, greater perhaps than any arms proposal he has made so far. Mr. Reagan campaigned hard

fate of his country."

on the pledge to close a "window of vulnerability" that he believes Moscow opened in the late 1970s when it fielded a new missile force allegedly able to wipe out most of the existing 1,000 U.S. Minuteman land-based missiles.

Special commissions studying the dense-pack concept estimated the Soviet Union probably could not knock it out this decade. But eventually this basing mode may be vulnerable to still better Soviet missiles, requiring another escalation of the arms race and raising fundamental questions about whether any land-based missile can survive.

In the view of some officials. any missile attack by Moscow would be suicidal because it would kill millions of Americans and touch off a retaliatory strike with ment sought to improve the econo-(Continued on Page 2, Col.6)

Hazbiu's demotion was expected to be followed by his removal (rom the 12-member Polithuro, the party's inner cabinet. A former interior minister with the rank of lieutenant general, he was related by marriage to disgraced former prime minister.

According to the Austrian press agency, Peiro Dode, the planning commission chairman, was replaced by Harrilla Papajorgii. Interior Minister Hekuran Isai, who runs the country's police and internal security forces, remained in

office, the reports said.

The Austrian agency received its information by telex from official sources in Tirana. Albania is closed to most Western reporters. In a pre-election speech Nov.10, Mr. Hoxha, who has been Al-

bania's paramount leader since the end of World War II, denounced Mr. Shehu as a spy for the United States, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Mr. Hoxha charged that Mr.

Shehu had planned to kill him. The circumstances surrounding Mr. Shehu's death have never been explained in detail.

The report said that new officials were appointed to head the ministries of industry and mining. light and food industry, communications, internal trade, foreign. trade, communal economy and

Ireland's Voters Go to Polls Today; A Final Survey Favors FitzGerald

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher
DUBLIN — On the eve of
Wednesday's general election, the final opinion poll forecast a narrow victory for a coalition led by Garret FitzGerald, the leader of the opposition Fine Gael party.

The survey, published in the Tuesday issue of the Irish Times, showed Fine Gael and the Labor Party six percentage points ahead of Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey's Fianna Fail party. Wednesday's general election is the third in 18 months. It was

called after Mr. Haughey lost a vote of confidence Nov. 4 in the Dail, Ireland's parliament. In a one-bour televised debate

Monday night, Mr. FitzGerald appeared to have an edge over Mr. Haughey, who seemed defensive. During the debate, the party leaders both called for a new British initiative in Northern Ireland to end sectarian violence. But they disagreed on the means of preventing violence in the province from

Mr. FitzGerald stressed that London must produce "a radical

change of policy to stop the drift toward anarchy in Northern Ire-



Garret FitzGerald

stability in Ireland. But to rely solely on them would be wrong." oward anarchy in Northern Ire-and.

Mr. Haughey, who bas run a strongly nationalist campaign, said Mr. FitzGerald's proposals for a the British to help us in restoring cross-border security force and all-

Ireland courts to combat terrorism were "a recipe for disaster."

Mr. Haughey said: "I reject out of hand any suggestion that a British security force operate in this part of Ireland. It would be coun-

terproductive. The only way for se-

curity to be administered in this

country is by ourselves." An Irish Independent story on the exchange was beadlined "Buoyant FitzGerald wins TV debate." Both the Irish Times and the Irish Press pronounced it a draw, while the Cork Examiner gave Mr. FitzGerald an advantage. On Tuesday, politicians continued their campaigns for last-min-

persons eligible to elect Ireland's 24th parliament in 60 years. Mr. Haughey's last administration, which had support from independents and the Workers Party, fell after eight months in power. The previous coalition, under Mr. FitzGerald, lasted seven months.

Both administrations were top-

ute support from the 2.2 million

pled when they tried to legislate spending cutbacks to decrease the national debt and fight inflation and unemployment. During the campaign, the two main parties agreed to emphasize that living standards would fall in

the short term while the govern-

■ U.S. consumer prices rose 0.5 percent in October, the biggest gain since July. In the European Community, inflation was re-ported at its lowest point for more than three years, but unemployment reached a postwar high.

INSIDE

■ In Tripoli, the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity failed to open on schedule as African leaders tried to prevent the collapse of the deeply divided organization. The 51member group was split over the question of who should represent Chad. Most states sided with Hissène Habré.

Page 2.

■ President Reagan said he will ask the returning session of Congress to approve a plan to double the national gasoline tax to finance a highway repair program. He said the tax increase would cost the average motorist about \$30 a year. Page 3.

To Our Readers

Work stoppages by composing room employees of the Interna-tional Herald Tribune in Paris continue to disrupt normal printing and delivery of the Trib and all Paris newspapers. The French printers union is pressing for the right of retirement at 55 and for guarantees that staffing levels will not be lowered because of automation. The union's negotiations with the French government and the employers association remain at an impasse, and the union bas said it will continue the job actions until its demands are met. We regret the inconvenience to our readers.



Minister Charles J. Haughey at the televised debate with Tret EitzGerald, his chief opponent in Wednesday's election.

Qadhafi's Insistence On Chad Issue Stalls OAU Session in Tripoli

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service
TRIPOL1 — The summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity failed to open on schedule Tuesday as African leaders held last-minute meetings to prevent the collapse of the deeply divided organization.

The 51-member group was split over the question of who should

represent Chad.
Most African states have sided with Hissène Habre, whose guer-rilla forces won control of the capital, Ndjamena, and most of the rest of the country this year.
But the Libyan leader, Colonel

Moamer Qadhafi, who is bost of the conference, has refused to allow Mr. Habre's government to be represented. He is instead supportmg the man deposed by Mr. Habré, former President Goukouni Oueddei, whom Colonel Qadhafi's army originally helped to install in power.

The summit conference was originally scheduled for August but broke down over a dispute on the membership of the Polisario Front's self-styled Saharan Arab

Democratic Republic.

Morocco, which is fighting Polisario guerrillas for control of the Western Sahara, led a boycott that prevented the summit meeting from gaining the necessary quorum of 34. Polisario, however. eventually agreed not to attend the

they fear that a second cancella tion of the conference could lead to the break-up of the OAU. That would be a sharp setback to the continent's efforts to bring black majority rule to South Africa and South-West Africa. It could also lead to increased polarization between pro-Soviet and pro-Western

That would be enough to prevent a quorum. More than 20 heads of state or government bad arrived by late Tuesday afternoon for the conference, about the same number that came for the aborted

meeting in August.
President Julius Nyerere of Tan-

There were reports that attempts were being made to reach a com-promise under which the Chad seat would not be occupied, but it was unclear wbether the 15 nations that have threatened a boycott would go along with such a solu-

South African Minister To Meet Shultz Friday

Minister Roelof F. Botha was to leave bere Tuesday for talks in Washington with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and diplo

comes at a time of intense diplomatic activity over the future of South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia. In the past week, Mr. Botha ac-companied Prime Minister P.W.

Botha to Windhoek, the capital of the South African-ruled territory, to consult officials there, and he also met with Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to prepare for

the Washington meeting.

Diplomatic sources said Mr.
Botha would meet with Mr. Shultz on Friday. It will be their first meeting since Mr. Shultz was named secretary of state in late

Mr. Botha last visited Washington in May to meet with Mr. Shultz's predecessor, Alexander M. Haig Jr., for talks centering on Namibia.

While the South African officials were conferring last week in Windhoek, Vice President George

Vast U.K. Drive To Create Work **Backed by Labor**

The Associated Press

LONDON — The opposition

Labor Party published an election
platform Tuesday calling for a huge increase in state spending and controls on prices, imports and foreign exchange transactions.

Labor's 60-page election platform, "Program for Recovery," said such a strategy would reduce unemployment from 3.3 million to less than I million within five years, or from 13.8 percent of the

work force to about 4 percent.
"The task of reaching an unem-ployment level of 1 million over a five-year span is formidable," the document said. "We have to find at least 21/2 million jobs - that is 1.600 jobs net a day, in every day of this five-year period."

The plan, prepared hy a team under Labor's finance spokesman, Peter Shore, diagnosed lack of demand as the principal economic flaw in the policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"The stimulus to the economy must come from two major sources - achievement of a competitive exchange rate and expansion of the purchase of goods and services by the public sector," the docu-



Egypt, Sudan and Somalia, all considered pro-American, have refused to attend the summit meeting because of opposition to Colonel Qadhafi. Upper Volta was not represented because of a coup this month. At least 15 countries, in-cluding Nigeria and Kenya, bave said they will refuse to take part unless Mr. Habré's delegation is

firmed U.S. support for a policy of linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops JOHANNESBURG — Foreign from neighboring Angola. This position, which South Africa also maintains is a precondition to bolding free elections in Nami-

bia, was rejected by most of the hlack leaders Mr. Bush met. The Angolan government has said that the presence of an esti-mated 18,000 Cuhan troops in the country was necessary to counter the threat of South African mili-

Southern Angola is the main base for insurgents lighting a guer-rilla war against South African rule of Namibia. South African forces frequently cross the border on raids against guerrilla bases.

The issue of the Cuban troops has been a major stumbling block to negotiations between South Africa and a live-nation Western group trying to bring about Nami-bian independence. The United States has played a major role in the talks, which also involve Britain, Canada, West Germany and

The Cubans have been in Angola since intervening in the civil war Deployment of MX Bush, speaking in Nairobi during a seven-nation African tour, reaf-

> In Windhoek on Saturday, Prime Minister Botha announced that the term of office of Namihia's National Assembly, due to expire the following day, had been extended three months. Mr. Botha said he hoped the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Namihia would be clarified in that three-

month period. The assembly was established in December 1978 after elections that were not internationally recog-

Bush Ends African Tour

Vice President Bush ended his African tour Tuesday with an announcement that U.S. aid to Zaire would be accelerated and that the two nations would open negotiations aimed at an accord on private American investment in Zaire, The Associated Press reported from Kinshasa.

Mr. Bush also announced that he had invited a delegation of Zairian leaders to Washington during the first week of next month for further talks. It was not known whether President Mobutu Sese Seko would be part of the delega-

Mr. Bush said \$10 million in U.S. aid earmarked for the African nation would be delivered ahead of schedule to help ease Zaire's balance-of-payments deficit. He did not raise the subject of Namibian independence.

Israel Reimposes Its Ban on Strauss

TEL AVIV — Israel Tuesday reimposed its ban on the music of Richard Strauss, ending a two-week period in which his composi-

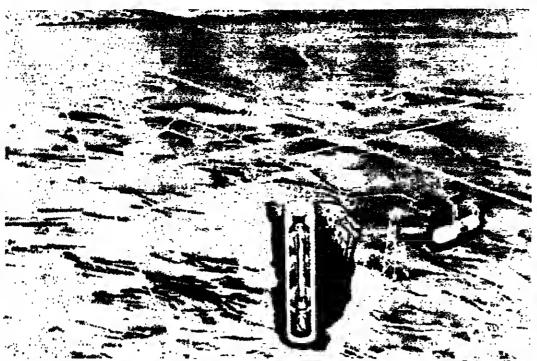
tions could be broadcast.

Israel's Broadcasting Authority, in a 3-1 vote, reversed the recommendation of the authority's music committee Nov. 10 to allow the playing of the music of the Ger-man composer who briefly held an official musical post in the Nazi

Initially, the music committee concluded that Strauss was not a committed Nazi follower. But the Broadcasting Authority apparently disagreed.

Belgrade Reports Bombing

BELGRADE - An explosion in Pristina, the capital of the southern province of Kosovo, shattered windows Monday, but there were apparently no injuries, the Vecernje Novosti newspaper reported Tuesday. In the spring of 1981. Kosovo was the scene of riots by ethnic Albanians in which nine persons were reported killed.



Under President Ronald Reagan's "dense pack" plan for basing new MX intercontinental nuclear missiles in Wyoming, each of the 100 missiles would be placed in a reinforced silo, center. The silos would be spaced 1,800 feet apart and controlled from an underground launch center, right.

when persons desiring more mili-tary spending exceeded those who wanted less by a margin of 21 per-

centage points.

In the latest survey, those interviewed were asked whether they

wanted to spend more or less on

vices were considered separately -

without regard to budget priorities

— people disapproved of Mr.
Reagan's cuts by a 17-point mar-

gin. In January, the margin of dis-

believes that the best way for the federal government to reduce the

budget deficit is to delay a 10-per-

cent personal income tax cut scheduled to take effect July 1. Mr.

Reagan, however, is thinking seri-

deficit was is a 50-percent reduc-

interviewed felt that the Congress.

which reconvenes next week before

Zhao to Visit Australia

For Trade Discussions

CANBERRA. Australia -

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of

China will visit Australia early

next year at the invitation of Prime

Minister Malcolm Fraser, a For-

eign Affairs Department spokes-

China is a major customer for Australian commodities, mainly

wheat, sugar and wool, and trade

matters are expected to be a cen-

tral topic for discussion during Mr.

authoritative estimates of the scale

Five months after the Israeli in-

vasion, there is still no firm casual-

ty toll either. The White House has

a Lebanese estimate of 15,000 per-

sons killed or injured. But there is

little faith in those numbers be-cause of doubt that the govern-

ment of President Amin Gemayel,

which has yet to extend its authori-

ty beyond the outskirts of Beirut,

has been able to make a systematic

U.S. officials have avoided at-

tempting to determine the extent of casualties. They contend that

the important task is to rebuild the

nation, a project for which President Ronald Reagan is said to be personally enthusiastic.

Rome Gives Approval

For Building of Mosque

The Associated Press

ROME — The city government gave its final approval Tuesday for the building of a \$40-million mosque, the first such structure in

Construction, which had been

blocked for nearly a decade by citi-

zens groups on the ground it

would deform the landscape, will start in the spring on a 7.3-acre

the city.

part of the city.

of destruction.

U.S. Plans Major Aid for Rebuilding Lebanon

that were damaged in the Israeli invasion and in the preceding seven years of civil strife, U.S. official ed States could run as high as a half hillion dollars, although Sential figures the Agency

But the difficulty for State Department officials trying to determine how much the U.S. contribution should be is that there are no range of \$150 million to \$200 mil-

man said Tuesday.

According to the poll, the public

approval was only 4 points.

U.S. Military Buildup zania chaired an informal meeting of six nations, excluding Libya, in an effort to break the stalemate. There were the stalemate.

By George Skelton Las Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - Public support has seriously eroded for President Ronald Reagan's efforts to build up the nation's military while cutting back on social programs, the Los Angeles Times Poll has

Mr. Reagan did not receive the mandate to "stay the course," the campaign slogan be used in the congressional midterm elections to ask support for his policies. Seven of 10 persons interviewed Nov. 14-18 in a nationwide survey said they regard the Nov. 2 elections as nei-ther an endorsement nor a repudiation of the president, but something in between.

As Mr. Reagan proceeds with his \$25-billion program of development and deployment of 100 MX missues, public support for the concept of U.S. military superior ority is waning. The public has decided that the president has cut ton deeply into domestic programs and now should replenish them, the telephone survey showed.

Mr. Reagan is preparing a fiscal 1984 federal budget to submit to Congress Jan. 17. Despite stiffening congressional opposition, the president has made it plain that be intends to press for even deeper cuts in domestic programs in order to reduce the deficit, while pushing forward with a \$1.6-trillion, fiveyear defense buildup that entails 7 percent annual growth in military

expenditures. According to the survey, Americans are not convinced that Mr. Reagan is headed in the right direction. When 1,475 persons were asked whether Mr. Reagan in the next budget should spend more or

Dangerous Step, **Soviet Union Says**

MOSCOW - The official news agency Tass condemned on Tues-day the Reagan administration's plans to deploy the MX missile as a "new dangerous step" toward preparing for a nuclear war.

In a report from Washington, Tass described the MX missile as a first-strike weapon.

The agency quoted observers as saying that deployment of the mis-sile was part of intensive efforts by U.S. ruling circles to "upset the rough strategic parity between the U.S.R. and the U.S.A."

The report was the first Soviet reaction to President Ronald Reagan's announcement Monday night of plans to deploy 100 of the intercontinental nuclear missiles in closely spaced, specially reinforced silos in Wyoming.

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

administration is planning a major financial commitment to belp re-

build Lebanon and is considering

asking Congress for an aid pack-age ranging up to a half billion dollars, according to a senior ad-ministration official.

The U.S. aid, envisioned as part

of a wider international effort, will

likely concentrate on helping the Lebanese rebuild roads, bridges,

electrical and communications sys-

tems and water and sewer lines

The Associated Press

DAMASCUS — Two U.S. offi-cials, Philip C. Habib, the special Middle East negotiator, and Mor-

ris Draper, a special envoy, arrived here Tuesday with proposals for a simultaneous withdrawal of for-

eign forces from Lebanon and a swap of Syrian, Palestinian and Is-

raeli prisoners, sources close to the

Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper also

brought answers to questions on

President Ronald Reagan's Middle

East peace plan that had been

raised hy the Syrians, the sources

Syria's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, Tuesday morning, For-

eign Ministry sources said. It was

not known if they would meet with

President Hafez al-Assad, nor how

long their visit to Damascus would

The two Americans met with

Habib Outlines

Plan to Syrians

WASHINGTON - The Reagan

Kremlin Leader Rumored Dead Seen in Public evenly divided. This was in sharp contrast to the strong consensus for an arms buildup in January,

The Associated Press MOSCOW — Arvid Pelshe, a Polithero member widely ru-mored last week to have died, made his first public appearance in six months Tuesday at the opening of a two-day meet-ing of the Supreme Soviet. Mr. Pelshe and the 11 other members of the ruling Polithu-ro were present for the start of

domestic programs and the answer was definitely more - 51 percent to 39 percent, a margin of 12 Mr. Peishe, at 83 the oldest points. In January, the margin of Politburo member, had not support for more domestic spendbeen seen in public since the May Day parade in Red ing was only 4 points.

Given the opportunity to disregard immediate budget priorities, those interviewed in this survey fa-

vored the overall concept of in-creased spending for defense, by a 13-point margin. In January the margin of support was 37 points. When reductions in social ser-Reagan Sends Plan to Soviet

(Continued from Page 1) the United States would "never use its forces except in response to attack." But he said that only through maintaining a "strong deterrent" of nuclear weapons would the Soviet Union be persuaded not to use its weapons first.

His speech was described in advance by aides as one of his most important foreign policy state-ments. Several advisers say it was ously about proposing that the lax cut be advanced to Jan. I to stimumade at a critical time, while many in Congress are protesting his mili-tary spending plans in general and the MX missile in particular. Ranking close to a delay in the tax cut as a means of redocing the

Mr. Reagan also appeared to be tion in planned spending increases for defense, according to the poll. A significant number of those aiming his arguments at those favoring an immediate Soviet-U.S. nuclear weapons freeze and those, including Roman Catholic bishops, who have questioned the morality of deploying such weap-

ending its term in January, should pass some type of stimulus to the ons even as a deterrent. economy. The favored proposal, of those listed in the survey, was a "Yes, it is sadly ironic that in these modern times it still takes public works program to repair streets and bridges and help mass transit. It was chose by 32 percent. weapons to prevent war." Mr. Reagan said. "I wish it did not. We desire peace, but peace is a goal, not a policy." He said he intended to "search for peace along two par-That proposal was closely followed hy a housing program to stimulate borne building. Trailing this was a conservation corps to create jobs allei paths - deterrence and arms

> Much of his address reviewed what be described as a one-sided arms "race" in which the Soviet Union had built up its nuclear forces in several areas "and we

Using electronically animated graphics with hlue lines for the United States and red lines for the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan sought to show how this was true in sever-

For example, he showed how military spending by the United States had gone down in the 1970s. "Now follow the red line," the president said. "It has gone up and

A team from the World Bank is in Lebanon surveying the destruc-tion to get an idea of what kind of international effort will be re-

quired after seven years of war.

The Lebanese have estimated that the total public funds they need

for reconstruction could be around

\$12 billion, but that estimate is not

tion company executives who visit-

ed Lebanon recently said the Leb-

anese were too optimistic about being able to repair and rehabili-

tate buildings in central Beirut. It

was the contractors' judgment that the buildings would have to be

razed because the cost for renovat-

Lebanese had begun to repair

some civil-war damage, but recon-

struction has been undone by the

later lighting.

Mohammed Atallah, president
of Lebanon's Council for Develop-

ment and Reconstruction, lament-

ed in a report last year on the

progress of a four-year effort to re-

store Lebanon that the "rate of re-

construction was often surpassed

The Gemayel government hopes

eventually to get aid to rebuild its.

infrastructure not only from the United States but also from the

the rebuilding of homes and office

by new destruction."

(30,000 square-meter) plot on World Bank, European nations Monte Antenne in the southern and Arab states. It is expected that

ing them would be prohibitive. Before the Israeli invasion, the

A group of American construc-

regarded as authoritative.

Soviet Planning Chief Sees Low Growth Rate For Industrial Output

MOSCOW — The Soviet Un-ion's planning chief forecast Tuesday that industrial production this year would rise by 2.8 percent, the owest annual growth rate since World War 11.

Nikolai Baibakov, the chairman of the State Planning Committee, told a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, that next year's target would be higher. Announcing economic goals for 1983, he said industrial productino would go up by 3.2 percent over 1982, with output of consumer goods ris-ing faster than production in heavy

Mr. Baibakov said productivity per worker in industry would rise by more than 3 percent in 1983 compared with only 2 percent this year and that this rise would account for more than 90 percent of ndustrial growth. At the start of the meeting, the

new Communist Party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, was elected a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in what appeared to be a first step toward gaining the presidency. In his economic report, Mr. Ba

bakov gave no figure for the 1982 grain harvest. But he said total agricultural production would be worth 124 billion ruhles (\$166 bil-lion) compared with 120.1 billion rubles in 1981.

He gave no other figures for this year's farming results and said next year production was sup-

in agriculture would rise by 4.3 percent next year to 47 billion rubles, with funds for fodder pro-

duction going up by 15 percent.
On energy, he said that all production next year would rise to 619 million tons compared with a target figure of 614 million tons in 1982. Natural gas production would rise to 529 bitton cubic measurements when the original target ters, more than the original target under the 1981-1985 five-year

Mr. Baibakov said the higher economic growth rates next year would bave to come from better use of existing equipment and raw materials and the reconstruction of existing factories rather than the building of new ones. Among the industrial targets he

announced was a 22-percent rise in the production of gas pumping equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline and other gas trunk lines under construction. Mr. Baibakov also announced

there would be a cut in new capital projects in 1983 in order to concentrate resources on completing existing projects. The average industrial wage would rise to 180 rubles per month

next year compared with 177 rubles this year. Average wages on collective farms would go up to t30 rubles a month. Finance Minister Vasily Garbu-



Nikolsi Baibakov

sion the 1983 military budget would be 17.05 billion rubles, un-changed from this year and accounting for 4.5 percent of the to-

Pop

11.11

tai budget.

According to official statistics,
Soviet military spending has been
either stable or falling for several years. Western experts regard the ligures as artificial and say much of this spending is hidden in other areas. Some Western estimates put Soviet military spending as high as 13 or 14 percent of the national

budget.
Mr. Garbuzov said the West was making material preparations for a new war and was trying to undermine the economy of the Soviet Union by sanctions.

Strategic, Diplomatic Questions on MX Plan

(Continued from Page 1) thousands of U.S. bombers and

submarine-based missiles. But the administration wants dense-pack basing so it can stay even with the Russians in the nuclear calculus. It wants to have the unspoken threat of first use of powerful, accurate missiles to neu-tralize any Soviet attempt at nuclear hlackmail.

Among the immediate issues will be wbether the new plan violates the SALT II accord with Moscow that obligates both sides "not to start construction of addi-sional fixed ICBM launchers."

Administration officials claim that because the MX missile carries its launch equipment with it in a canister surrounding the missile. the new underground silos are not At Monday's briefing for reporters, Larry M. Speakes, a White

House spokesman, was asked repeatedly whether the new missile would be a "bargaining chip" at the Geneva talks.

"It's certainly our hope," Mr. Speakes said, adding, "but you have to deal with the realities of the situation. And the realities at

the present moment might indicate Many top administration officials, however, have said privately that the MX missile itself is not a to deploy it and negotiate with Moscow about the extent of that

deployment. Indeed, in his message Monday, Mr. Reagan held out the prospect of huilding even more silos if the Russians do not agree to new con-

Mr. Reagan stressed that the United States "must and will improve its forces" while remaining fully committed to the administra tion proposals at the Geneva talks. Those proposals contain nothing that would rule out MX as part of a reduced future U.S. missile force.

Thatcher Rejects Talks

The Associated Press LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Tuesday ruled out talks with Argentina on sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The United Nations has called for such talks.

buildings can be accomplished with private investment.

tap lucrative sources of revenue. Ports are still controlled by the

Christian militia and the Palestine

Liberation Organization, which are presumably still pocketing cus-toms levies, Lebanese sources said.

Lebanno's banks are prosperous

and have money to lend, but the American contractors who visited

the country recently found that

they were largely making short-term loans. Like other potential private investors, the banks are

waiting to see if stability can be achieved before making commit-

ments for the kind of long-term

loans that will be needed to re-

Indochina Leaders

Reuters

BANGKOK — Leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are ex-

pected to meet in Vientiane early

next month for their first summit

Western diplomats based in the

Laotian capital say.

Vietnamese Embassy officials in

Bangkok said Monday that a high-

level meeting of representatives of

the three Indochinese countries

was imminent but were unable to

confirm the date and place, It was not clear whether the par-

ticipants would be leaders of each

country's Communist Party or

would include heads of govern-ment as well. They were likely to

review regional developments, par-

ticularly in Cambodia.

May Hold Talks

build the country.

In his letter and during the White House briefing, it was clear that the administration felt that the dense-pack plan was far more acceptable politically than President Jimmy Carter's plan had been because it is cheaper and would take up far less space in the West, Mr. Reagan's home territory.

The decision to base the missile on land will probably also help West European allies who are battling opponents in their own countries who do not want new medium-range U.S. missiles based on European soil. Now the United

States can say it is deploying missiles on its own soil as well. Previously, Mr. Reagan attacked Mr. Carter's "shell game" basing plan as vulnerable to attack and easy for the Russians to overcome.

Monday, however, perhaps in an effort to win bipartisan support, Mr. Reagan described the concept of deceptive basing as "a fundamentally sound one." One reason is that the administration might have to adopt some deceptive basing if there is no agreement with Moscow and the arms race goes

WORLD BRIEFS

Afghan Pipeline Reportedly Cut

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Afghan insurgents have cut at two points the pipeline supplying oil to Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Western military sources said Tuesday.

It was not immediately clear how the cuts have affected Soviet mili-

ry activity, the sources said,

The Russian-built pipeline connects the Soviet Union to its principal Afghan military base at Bagram, north of Kabul. The sources said the insurgents cut the pipeline Nov. 4 at Dashte Kelagai village, approximately 78 miles (125 kilometers) north of Kabul. The pipeline was also damaged at Charikar, 47 miles north of Kabul, on Nov. 7. Charikar is close to the Bagram base.

Iran Confirms Iraci Air Raid in Gulf

LONDON (Reuters) - Iran gave the first confirmation Tuesday of an Iraqi air raid on the main Iranian oil terminal in the Gulf during the weekend, Lloyd's Register of Shipping said.

A message received in London from the state-owned Iranian Navigation Co. said Sunday's Iraqi attack on Kharg Island was repulsed by Iranian ground fire and air defenses.

Iraq has claimed it hit five tankers during a raid on the island: Tehran initially denied that the attack had taken place. The Iranian message said no damage had been caused to the terminal. It added that five Iraqi planes were believed to have been severely damaged. The Iranian ship-ping company said an Indian bulk carrier, the Archana, sustained minor damage during the attack but later sailed for Dubai.

Israel Survives Challenge in UNESCO

PARIS (Reuters) - Israel survived attempts by Arah nations Tuesday to expel it from a special session of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. The two-week meeting is scheduled to review activities planned by UNESCO.

Iraq raised the membership challenge and was supported by the Sovi-Gabonese and Bulgarian members of the credentials committee. But the full committee rejected the expulsion move, and the Syrian delegation said Arab countries would not press the issue. Syria's chief delegate had attacked Israel for its invasion of Lebanon.

U.S. officials said privately that a tough line would have been taken against UNESCO if Israel had not been allowed to attend the Paris session. U.S. contributions to the agency were stopped for three years during the 1970s because of UNESCO sanctions against Israel, and U.S. support for the International Atomic Energy Agency was suspended last month after the agency rejected an Israeli delegation's credentials at a

End of Polish Crackdown Expected

A big problem for the govern-ment of Lebanon is its inability to WARSAW (AP) — A top Polish official said Tuesday all signs pointed toward the lifting or suspension of martial law, including the freeing of most internees and a possible amnesty by Dec. 13, one year after the military crackdown began.

But the official, speaking privately in a special briefing for reporters, added that despite the formally declared end to the military crackdown some of its decrees would probably remain in force for a limited time.

It was the first time an official at this high level had made such a comment since martial law began here, and it was seen by some reporters

as confirmation of speculation that the authorities intended to lift or

suspend the state of emergency when parliament meets Dec. 13.

Polish Hijacker Charged in Berlin BERLIN (UPI) — A Polish militiaman who hijacked a Polish airliner to West Berlin was charged Tuesday with air piracy and formally placed in custody, the state prosecutor's office said.

The police said the militiaman, 22, was himself supposed to be acting as a security guard on the aircraft but seized the plane on a domestic flight with 31 passengers and four crew aboard early Monday.

For the Record

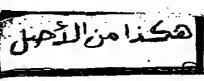
OSLO (UPI) — Norway's minority conservative government survived a no-confidence vote Monday over its financial contribution to launch pads for NATO's deployment of U.S. nuclear massles in Europe. The Labor Party, which introduced the no-confidence motion, had alleged that Defense Minister Anders Sjanstad had concealed government pay-

ments to NATO for the deployment of the new medium-range missiles.

CAIRO (AP) — Negotiations have begun among Israel, Egypt and the United States to set a date for resumption of technical talks on the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over Taba in the Sinai border area, Ambassador Alfred Atherton of the United States said Tuesday. Talks have been in recess since May because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. MADRID (Reuters) — King Juan Carios I met Tuesday with Felipe Gonzalez, the prime minister-elect, marking the start of the monarch's formal talks with political leaders, a procedural step before he formally appoints a prime minister. Mr. Gonzalez said he had given the king a list

of proposed cahinet members. ROME (UPI) - Thirty-one members of the Communist Combattant Units, a leftist guerrilla group allied with the Red Brigades, received jail terms Tuesday ranging from three to 30 years. They were convicted on charges including attempted homicide, kidnapping, robbers, bombing

attacks and violation of arms regulations.



Party Unit

Dismissed in

China Scandal

2 Officials Are Arrested

tors.

The People's Daily said Mr.
Zhou had also violated China's

loreign exchange control laws by

illegal transactions totaling \$16 million. It said the television sets

and recorders had been sold to 25

Chinese provinces and had "seri-

ously impeded the development of

ing officials to sell them smuggled

goods. They were also held largely responsible for flooding China's

markets with "pornographic songs" from Hong Kong and

to "Zhou Zhirong and others," in-dicating that more unnamed offi-

cials were probably implicated.

Details of the scandal were pub-

lished at a time of widespread pub-

which has been going on for more

Son Sann Accuses

Vietnam of Using

Chemical Weapons

The Associated Press

Cambodian prime minister who leads one of three groups in a rebel coalition, accused Vietnamese

troops Tuesday of using poison gas and chemicals against Cambodian

conference that Vietnamese forces

in Cambodia are massing fresh troops and arms, including chemi-cal weapons, for an offensive

gainst the resistance during th

In a clash on Nov. 14. be said

24 guerrillas of his Khmer People's

National Liberation Front suf-

fered from poison gas fired by 900

retreating Victnamese troops.
"The shells which hit the ground

which changed color into yellow, and then black. The smoke caused

dizziness, chest pain and vomit-

oduced a dark blue toxic smoke

Mr. Sou Sann, who arrived in

Beijing Saturday, said be bad come

to obtain aid from China. He said,

however, that China still provides

aid separately to the three factions.

linon formed in June are the

Moulinaka movement, headed by

the former head of state, Prince

Norodom Sibanouk, and the Khmer Rouge of Khieu Samphao. The Khmer Rouge beld power in

hnom Penh from April 1975 to January 1979, when Vietnamese forces entered the city and helped install the current government led

The other two groups in the coa-

Mr. Son Sann said at a news

guerrillas and civilians.

dry season

ing." he said.

BEIJING - Son Sann, a former

than a year.

cynicism about the effectiveness

Beijing's anti-corruption drive.

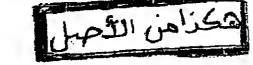
The report several times referred

The paper accused them of brib-

China's electronics industry.

For Electronics Deals

and Export Co.





Pope John II spoke to the cardinals Tuesday before the special conference. To his left is the Vatican secretary of state, Agostino Casaroli. From left are Ginseppe Siri and Carlo Confalonieri.

Pope Apparently Intends to Limit Vatican's Involvement in Finances

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service ROME - Pope John Paul II issued a document Tuesday that apparently is intended to limit the Vatican's financial activities. The statement was released at the opening of a special meeting of the

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college of Cardinals. The document was in the form of n letter of instructions to the Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and it came at a time when the operations of the Vatican bank are under scrutiny by a committee of 15 cardinals. Their report will be communicated to the College of Cardinals.

The 15 cardinals discussed last

week a document presented by

three bankers who are also prominent Roman Catholic laymen. They were appointed by the Vati-can to study the relations between the Vatican bank and the Banco Ambrosiano, a private, Milanbased bank that was Italy's biggest at the time of its collapse in Aug-

The president of Banco Ambro-siano, Roberto Calvi, was found hanged in London in June. The Ambrosiano bankruptcy left out-standing about \$1.3 billion in loans that were extended with implied backing by the Vatican bank, known here as IOR, the initials of its Italian name, Istituto per le Opere de Religione.

Cardinal Joseph Krol of Phila-

Article on Chile Coup Sees Longer CIA Role

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence officers maintain that efforts to overthrow President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile continued long after Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger testified that they had stopped, according to an article in The Atlantic article in The Atlantic.

In the current issue of the monthly magazine. Seymout M. Hersh, the reporter, names and quotes CIA officials involved in he coup plotting as having said they had reason to believe they were carrying out the orders of President Richard M. Nixon and

with the prospect of Mr. Allende's election and ended in 1973, when he died after a military coup, the

article says. In 1975, Mr. Kissinger stated in esworn testimony before the Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence Activities that plans to topple the Allende regime were ended Oct. 15, 1970, before the Chilean president officially took office. Mr. Kissinger added that be had heard nothing further about any such

U.S. actions.

He was supported in this statement by Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was Mr. Kissinger's deputy, and by Mr. Nixon. They stated, in effect, that whatever happened af-ter that date, the CIA did on its

documents showing extensive con-tacts between U.S. covert operators and Chilean coup plotters, including the passing of money to Chileans who were subsequently convicted of assassinating General Rene Schneider Chercau, the commander in chief of the Chilean

General Schneider, who had op-posed efforts to overthrow Mr. Allende, was killed Oct. 22, 1970, six weeks after Mr. Allende was elected and little more than a week be-fore he took office. Mr. Hersh's account also cites

intelligence officials and others as saying that the White House pressed the CIA in the fall of 1970 to arrange Mr. Allende's assassinasays was a conversation between Richard Helms, the CIA director at the time of the coup plotting. and "a close associate."

The associate said Mr. Helms said during that meeting that the White House had ordered him to get rid of Mr. Allende and that there was no doubt in his mind wbat it meant by this.

A spokesman for Mr. Kissinger, sked Monday about the Hersh article, said, "He has nothing to add to what he has previously written on the subject."

A. spokesman for Mr. Nixon said, "The former president only comments on his own books." Mr. Haig's office said he was out of the country. Mr. Helms noted his predelphia, a member of the committee of 15, said in an interview during the weekend that Ambrosiano bad "exploited" the Vatican bank.

The report of the three Catholic

bankers has been said to exonerate

the Vatican bank and its chief, Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, an American. Cardinal Krol was thought to be supporting that However, a Vatican source said Tuesday that the cardinal's view may not be shared fully by other members of the committee of 15, and consequently the findings of the three-banker panel may be submitted to the full College of

Cardinals for review. An Italian journalist specializing in Vatican affairs said Tuesday that Cardinal Casaroli did not give copies of the bankers' report to the 15 cardinals but merely read it, ei-

ther in its entirety or excerpts. The Vatican bank issue, which has made Archbishop Marcinkus a subject of intense speculation in the Italian press, was expected to lead to new revelations during the meeting of the 15 cardinals. But no new facts have been added to pub-lic knowledge since the cardinals opened their session last week.

The pope's opening speech in Latin to the 102 cardinals assembled in the Hall of Synods bere Tuesday morning also made no mention of the bank scandal. But his letter to Cardinal Casaroli, while not speaking directly of the past, appeared to chart a new course for the future.

Stating that the Vatican, while a sovereign state, did not "possess all the ordinary characteristics of a political community." the pontiff said that it must therefore avoid

He said the apostolic see "does not develop, nor can it develop, the economic activity that is a characteristic of a state; and the production of economic goods and the enrichment of its revenues are excluded from its institutional

The pope declared that "The primary base for the support of the apostolic see is represented by the spontaneous offerings of Catholics from all over the world.

"It must be affirmed," he continued. "that the apostolic see can and must derive its earnings from the soontaneous contributions of the faithful and other people of goodwill, without recourse to other means that might appear less respectful of its particular charac-

France, India Expected to Reach A-Fuel Pact

By William Claiborne

NEW DELHI — An agreement between France and India on the supply of nuclear fuel for India's Tarapur nuclear power plant hinges only on semantics, and may be concluded when President François Mitterrand of France makes his first official visit here on Saturday, diplomatic sources said

BELING - Two local officials have been arrested and an entire Communist Party committee dis-The French are understood to missed in Shenzhen, bordering on Hong Kong, in the government's biggest corruption scandal, the People's Daily has reported. The newspaper said Tuesday the dismissal of the party leadership be eager to resolve the Tarapur dispute quickly so that they can cultivate the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for lucrative arms contracts and deals for transfer of technology to compenwas ordered by Beijing after large-

sate for tight Western markets.
Official French and Indian scale smuggling, tax evasion and other irregularities involving 70 million yuan (\$35 million) were discovered last December at Shensources described as "premature" reports that the two sides had already reached a secret agreement zhen's China Electronics Import on reprocessing spent fuel at Tarapur. But they said negotiators had narrowed their differences to "only a few words" that could be re-solved when Mr. Mitterrand meets and Export Co.
It said Zhou Zhirong, the company's party leader, and Xu Zhiliang, its warehouse supervisor, were arrested for "colluding with crooked Hong Kong businessmen" in the importing of electronics equipment. Mrs. Gandhi.

French officials said that Mr. Mitterrand has confirmed that he and Mrs. Gandhi will discuss equipment.

The paper alleged that in the peniod 1980-1981 they had snuggled France's agreement in July to take over the U.S. commitment to supply fuel to Tarapur, a U.S.-built plant that is Bombay's primary or evaded taxes on the importation of 575,000 television sets, 450,000 cassette tape recorders, 1.5 million cassette tapes and 20,000 calcula-

source of electricity.

Top Indian officials, including P.V. Narasimha Rao, the external affairs minister, have said they are optimistic that France would drop its demand for safeguards on the reprocessing of nuclear fuel after the expiration in 1993 of the Indian-U.S. nuclear fuel supply agree-ment of 1963. That accord limited international inspection at Tara-

France assumed the U.S. obligation to supply Tarapur because the U.S. nonpreliferation act of 1978 hars the United States from supplying countries that, like India, bave refused to accept full international inspection of nuclear facili-

A reprocessing plant near Tara-pur reportedly is capable of pro-ducing enough plutonium for nearly 200 explosive devices the size of

an Indian nuclear test in 1974,
By relieving the United States of
its commitment to supply Tarapur,
France put itself in a quandary.

As one of 15 member countries of the so-called "London Club" of nuclear suppliers. France is com-mitted to impose safeguards on nuclear fuel reprocessing. This includes a clause that would extend International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards not only to Tarapur, but also to plants using

Typhoon Death Toll Listed The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Typboons have killed more than 2,000 people in East and Southeast Asia in the past two storm seasons, the United Nations Information Service said

its byproducts. It also includes a stipulation that would apply the saleguards beyond the expiration of the Indian-U.S. agreement.

India has said both safeguard clauses are unacceptable, and has threatened to scrap the U.S. agreement and reprocess spent fuel any-

French and Indian officials said proposal to get around the safeguard requirement by leasing the nuclear fuel had been abandoned because of the enormous cost of transporting the spent fuel back 10

its source.

At the same time, France bas found itself in confrontation with India over Taraptir just as it has sought to pursue lucrative contracts here.

France already has contracts with India worth more than \$3 billion, including a huge aluminium works project in Orissa, oil exploration off the Bombay coast, tele-

phone switching projects and the sale of 40 Mirage 2000 fighters. It is trying to interest Mrs. Gandhi in 110 more Mirage 2000s, 65 of which would be built here under license, and is pushing the sale of

and other military hardware.

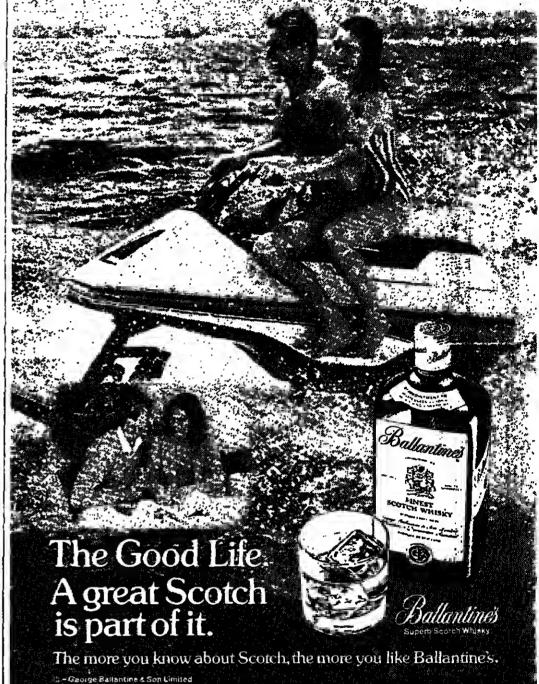
للمستقب ومرسطول المرابي المرافع فسيؤهمه وورجين والمحافظ والمراجي والمراجع والمراجع

والأراب والمراوية والإنجاز والأرب يتعاوي والوارا ويعاني والمتعلق والمتعلقة والمتعلق والمتعارب والمراوية والمتعلقية والمتارية

France also has shown interest in investing in coal mine development, transferring technology for producing microwave equipment and developing a production plant for ethylene gas in Maharashtra.

Fire Ravages Nairobi Slum

NAIROBI — As many as 10,000 inhabitants of the Mathare Valley shantytown, one of Nairobi's largest, were left homeless by a huge fire Monday, police said.



Mr. Hersh names and quotes CIA agents and cites classified vious testimony on the subject and said he had not read the article. Reagan Decides to Support Plan To Raise Tax on Gas, Create Jobs

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday be would ask Congress to approve a plan to double the national gasoline tax to finance a highway re-pair program. The plan could put 320,000 people to work on the

The president said the tax inease would cost the average motorist about \$30 a year. Mr. Reagan said the details of

his proposal had not been worked out and that the legislation would have to await final decisions, but he said he had given the general idea sufficient consideration to decide to go ahead with the plan first proposed by the secretary of transportation, Andrew L. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis has suggested dou-bing the present tax of 4 cents a gallon as a "user lee" to finance repair of the nation's roads and bridges. That proposal also envitions new taxes on beavy trucks to ring in the same revenue that an

2 Men Are Sentenced In Deal on Reagan Home

Las Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Two men involved in an unsuccessful attempt to buy President Ronald Reagan's former home in Southern California have been sentenced to prison for making false statements to a federally insured savings and loan

A U.S. judge imposed a twoyear prison term on William C. la cand a one-year term on Roger Wright. Each was fined \$5,000. They had pleaded guilty to charges is falsifying figures in escrow papers to get, a loan for more than Kir the home. The deal fell through and the home was later purchased

additional 1-cent increase in the gasoline tax would produce. Besides being used to repair highways and bridges, the gasoline tax increase would create an estimated 320,000 jobs.

Mr. Reagan said his early soundings indicated "this measure will command broad bipartisan. support." Both the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, have indicated they will push for some form of a highway-rebuilding project fi-nanced by a gasoline tax increase. The president said he would be

considering other proposals "that would belp to give our economy a fresh boost as we head into 1983."

Although the U.S. spending would have the effect of creating jobs, Mr. Reagan said "this is not As he prepared to leave for a Thanksgiving vacation at his Cali-fornia ranch, Mr. Reagan said:

'It's my hope that this package can be high on the agenda when Congress returns to Washington The chairman of Mr. Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, warned the president last week that the addi-

tional levy "may actually increase unemployment during the first Mr. Feldstein contended that the loss of jobs would be in industries that produce goods con-sumers would buy with the \$5 bil-

lion or so they would spend if they

did not have to pay it in higher prices at the gasoline pump. In addition, there would be perhaps a year's delay in putting people to work on the projects after the tax money began flowing in because of the time the government would need to determine which projects it wanted done first and then to let the contracts for the

Mr. Reagan did not disclose n decision on another tax matter, a proposal to move the scheduled July I cut in income tax up to Jan.

That has been suggested as a means of giving the economy a shot in the arm, but Republican congressional leaders have said the measure could not muster the necessary votes to get through Con-

Mr. Reagan said the proposal to move up the scheduled tax cut was still under consideration but that he had made no final decision about whether to include it in the

package he mentioned.

Aides had said earlier it was being studied because it could help stimulate consumer spending and help the economy. But some Reublicans in Congress warned that it could open the door to a Democratic attempt to put off or even cancel the 10-percent reduction scheduled for mid-1983.

Volcano Debris Hits Plane United Press Interne

TOKYO - Debris from the erupting Sakura-Jima volcano cracked two cockpit windows of a Nauru Airlines plane Tuesday, but the aircraft returned safely to Kashima Airport, about 400 miles (640 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo airport, officials said.

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Mozambique Sees S. African Attack

by Heng Samrin.

MAPUTO, Mozambique - The Mozambican news agency says that South Africa bas threatened to send its torces into Mozam-bique tollowing several days of troop maneuvers on the border.

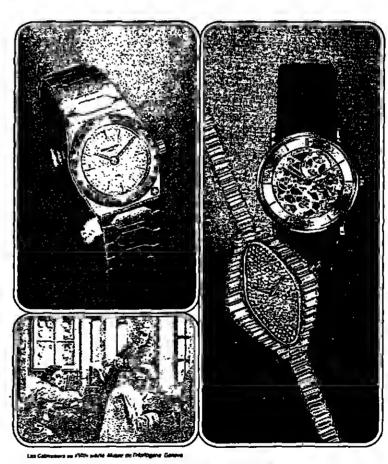
The agency, quoting high-level military sources, said Monday that the maneuvers resembled those that have preceded South African incursions into Angola from South-West Africa, or Namibia It Mozambican diplomats in New York were to inform the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, of "the existence of a threat of military aggression on the part of the racist

In Pretoria, a military spokesman denied the Mozambican statement. He said there were no unusual South African troop movements in the area and that Mozambique apparently feared retaliation for terrorist activities that may have originated in Mozambique

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On Financial Crashes

Interdependence is not quite so new as it sounds, for in the 19th century financial crises jumped the Atlantic with great speed and force. In the present circumstances it is useful for Americans to remember the period in which the United States was a developing country and the development was beavily financed by an erratic flow of foreign loans.

The panic of 1873 was the first of the great international crises, and led directly to the first prolonged depression in the young country's experience. As economist Charles P. Kindleberger ooted several years ago in his illuminating study of financial panies, that one started with the iodemnity that France paid to Prussia after the war of 1870. That led to a surge of speculation in Germany, including heavy investment in American railroads and western land. It was apparently the abrupt end of this lending that led to the collapse of credit and the depression.

Mr. Kindleberger's point was that systems of mooey and credit are unstable, and that they require a lender of last resort — a super-bank with access to resources of such depth that it can withstand any sbock.
In recent weeks there has been a lot of dis-

cussion of the forms a future crash might take. Most of it reflects fear that a bank failure abroad might set off a chain of collapses worldwide. There would be good precedent,

for the first world crisis began with the failure of an Ohio bank in 1857, with severe repercussions to London, Paris and Hamburg.

Where is the lender of last resort in 1982, and how well equipped is it? In the United States, it is the Federal Reserve System, with the resources of the federal government behind it. It unquestionably is able to preserve hiod it. It unquestiooably is able to preserve the liquidity — that is, the capacity to pay off deposits — of any American commercial bank, or combination of them. But securing the international system is a little more complicated. There are now carefully prepared networks of support among the central banks of all the rich countries. Beyond that there is the International Monetary Fund.

Its members are the governments of most of the world's trading countries, and its resources are as large as those governments choose to make them. They are now in the process of increasing their quotas. It will take legislation or parliamentary approval in most countries, including the United States. There will be some opposition in Congress, because of irritation over toans that the IMF has or has not made in the past. But those disputes are pretty minor, compared with the present necessity. The IMF is emerging as the world's tender of last resort, and oo one can be sure that it will not be needed.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dallying Over Namibia

The last time we looked, the Reagan administration was saving that its patient diploma-cy would lure South Africa out of its illegal tenancy in Namibia. On looking again, it seems more likely that the luring has been dooe by South Africa. It bas deftly seized an American idea to condition its departure on the departure of Cuban troops from Angola,

and thus disguised its recalcitrance.

Mucb now depends on what Vice President George Bush learned on his tour of five African nations. His announced purpose was not to sell Namibian "linkage" but to redress ocglect of a range of African issues. Evidently what he heard in private was more under-standing than the skeptical public expres-sions about U.S. strategy in southern Africa. But his bosts refused in public to equate

the outlaw occupation of Namibia with Angola's sovereign right, however undesirable, to military aid from the Soviet bloc. And when Mr. Bush cited Libya's brutality at home and meddling abroad, he was given reminders that South Africa behaves as cruelly.

That is a consensus that the Reagan administration has to take into account. The World Court beld South Africa's occupation of Namibia illegal in 1971. Pretoria compounded the offense by rejecting a settlement laboriously negotiated by the Carter administration in partnership with Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. It held out for better terms from President Reagan.

The Reagan team tried a new tack, for a

double accord. It boped to have South Africa accept even the risk of an election victory for Namibia's left-leaning SWAPO, whose guerrillas operate from camps in Angola. In return Angola would agree to the withdrawal of

20.000 Cuban troops, who it says defend it against South African incursions.

And indeed, Pretoria did drop most of its objections to Namibian elections — and seized on the withdrawal idea as a political gain. But there is no sign that its leaders are reconciled to setting Namibia free. A new wrangle in Pretoria over installing a malleable black as head of the territory's provi-

sional regime is another disturbing sign. In the eyes oot only of black Africa but most of the rest of the world, South Africa is the arrogant transgressor. The Reagan administration's "constructive engagement" with it has yet to pay off.

Angola, to be sure, has been sticky as well. It argues that the Cubans will begin to depart as soon as Namibia is free and no longer a threat, but it won't say exactly when. Perhaps it will be budged by friendly African states and the promise of normal relations with the United States, Perhaps, too, the Reagan administration intends to loosen the negotiating

harness to avoid a mechanical linkage.

The impression remains that formal linkage gives Pretoria an American-made pretext for holding on to Namibia. It is up to Washington to dispel that impression.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

As the GATT Meeting Starts

The conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade opens in Geneva in a defensive mood. With the world recession still deepening, the British Labor Party committed to ecocomic isolationism and a country as important as France openly mocking the rules, the trend to protectionism is now more than a drift. It will take something more than the wittily expressed convictions of President Reagan, supported by two former presidents, to check it. If governments were more clearly committed to help in the recreation of stable, well structured financial markets, they might achieve more than any oumber of pious truisms to foster bope for the long term. That is the best antidote for the despair which begets protectionism.

— The Financial Times (London).

Little can bonestly be expected of GATT ministers this week. There will no doubt be a fice-sounding declaration to sugarcoat the acrimony, and perhaps even some attempt to agree on the criteria and speed up the proce-dures under which GATT's general rules may be broken. This holding operation is not a worthless exercise; some balance between the long-run need for a non-discriminatory trading system and the means of dealing with short-term pressures is required. But that alone is not enough. It smacks too much of slapping bandages on the cuts without bothering to move the patient away from the chain saw. It is high time that Western governments acted in concert to stimulate the world economy, and stopped bemoaning the consequences of their failure to do so. — The Guardian (London).

Reagan and African Rights

President Reagan, with his new style of building what he calls a strong America, sup-ports faltering regimes in the Third World so

loog 13 they are strong allies of the West, and threw Jimmy Carter's human rights criteria out of the window. Washington bas literally kept [Zaire's President] Mobutu in office through massive aid amid blistering criticism by the U.S. Congress of his regime's proverbial inefficiency, corruption, political suppression and denial of buman rights. - The Daily Nation (Nairobi).

Andropov and Old Priorities

As a member of the existing establishment. Mr. Andropov is unlikely to decreee fundamental changes in the system, although be may try to improve its mechanisms. So bowever much Western experts may argue that the growing gulf between economic performance and excessive military preparedness in the Soviet Union makes decisive ebanges essential, the Kremlin will no doubt continue to decide its own priorities.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Anti-Abortionists Defeated

There were numerous casualties in the recent American elections, but one of the most significant, and probably lasting, setbacks bas gone largely unnoticed. The anti-abortion, "pro-life" political crusade is still in a state of shock from its defeats at the polls.

Flushed by its apparent successes in the 1980 elections, and embolderied by its subsequent intimidation of legislators at both the federal and state levels, the organized pro-lile forces confidently counted on still bigger victories this year. The Life Amendment Political Action Committee even publicly targeted the senators it was going to drive out of ofbacked by a million-dollar campaign fund. But when the votes were counted a cou-ple of weeks ago, all of the intended victims were re-elected, and by large majorities.

NOV. 24: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Choices for the British

1932: Monetization of Silver?

LONDON — The People, commenting on next year's parliamentary session, says: "It is bound to be one of utmost importance to the PARIS - Today's editorial io the Herald reads: "It is increasingly evident that the re-monetization of silver will be pushed to the foreground at the world financial and ecofate of the present administration and, which nomic conference to be held in Loodon next is much the greater matter, to that of the British nation and Empire. Apart from the spring. Propaganda for rehabilitating silver in the world's financial systems is being carried on all over the world. Men like Sir Robert threatened attack upon the House of Lords, the ministerial program consists of three main items: the Licensing Bill, an Education Bill and a scheme of old-age pensions. The latter is not practically possible, nor will it be Horne and Sir Henry Deterding have taken it up in England. Recently, in the United States, Mr. John Hays Hammood, the emiso until another government than the present nent metallurgical engineer, came out for bishall have passed a comprehensive measure of tariff reform, which shall enable the counmetallism as a solution of the present depression. He has been associated chiefly with gold, but he now believes that the supply of try to adjust the burden of taxation to meet the requirements of the whole community." gold is proving inadequate."

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Let the Bankers Speak Up

By Anthony Sampson

there of a canking crisis.

But even this kind of spiendor

could not altogether disguise the anxieties of bankers who are now much

more conscious that their loans are

not only perilons, but fraught with

political consequences - whether in

the borrowing countries which face

huge cutbacks in their spending, or in lending countries which are looking

for more effective safety nets to pro-

bankers are one talking openly about the dangers. Peter Cooke, the chief

bank supervisor at the Bank of Eng-

land, who is renowned for his secrety, has publicly warned banks to make

more provision for deteriorating loans. Sir Jeremy Morse, the chair-

man of Lloyds Bank, who is the most

mandarin and cautious of the top

bankers, has startled colleagues by re-

ferring to what he called a 5-percent

possibility that the international banking system would collapse

clination to see the world in numbers.

and to try to reduce all the procertain

risks of revolution, internal chaos or

war to finite figures. The bankers

oow face the psychological problem of trying to break out of their statisti-cal capsules to comprehend the full political dimension. For whatever in-

ternational solutions they seek to give greater stability to the banking sys-tem will require the support and ap-proval of politicians and the public. And it has become much clearer

since the Mexican crisis that the fu-

ture of advanced developing coun-

tries is interlocked with the future of

the banks. Thus, no one who is concerned with the Third World can af-

The Brandt Commission on North-South problems, which issued its first

ago, is preparing a new emergency re-

port that it bopes to conclude at a meeting in Ottawa next month, which will give much more prominence to stabilizing the banking system.

There is a deeper political difficul-

ry, behind the customary lack of un-derstanding between bankers and politicians. It is that, just as the inter-dependence of world finance is be-

"Program for Survival" three years

ford to ignore the banks.

It has always been the bankers' in-

Even the most discreet London

tect their own banks.

T ONDON - Gradually the Lon- There was not much outward sign L don bankers, those masters of discretion, are starting to talk more openly about their real worries - which have mounted since the Mexican erisis in August - concerning the

world's banking systems.

It is still very guarded talk. Londoo, which has been a world banking center for 400 years, has long ago put up its elaborate defenses against publicity and panic. These bankers know how easily people can be scared away from the banks, when they see how little capital they are based on. As the great Victorian economist Walter Bagehot described it in 1873. "The amount of that cash is so exceedingly small that a bystander almost trem-bles when he compares its minuteness with the immensity of the credit which rests upon it."

But the time has come when many bankers feel some trembling may be necessary, to shake people into posi-tive action. And the bankers cannot indefinitely conceal the extent of their bad debts, which are accumulating io the more perilous parts of the world. A new shock wave went through the City on Tuesday last week when Lloyds Bank International. Britain's biggest overseas bank, announced its provisions for bad debts of £115 million — much of them due to loans to Latin America.

The extent of the worry is only slowly extending to wider circles. The square mile of the City with all the financial headquarters has always been separated from the rest of London by a deep psychological moat; and London bankers seed to be cut off from ordinary politicians and journalists by their expensive life-style and their arcane coversation.

The world's bankers who periodically descend on Londoo for resplen-dent conferences are experts in the art of keeping up appearances of con-fidence and calm. Last week a conference on international capital markets, to which I was invited, was organized by the bankers' magazine Euromooey and set a new standard in competitive entertainment. For their first evening, 400 guests traveled in the coaches of the Simplon-Orient Ex-press from London to Oxford, were driven to Blenheim Palace to be greeted by a fanfare from the band of the Grenadier Guards, and were served with a banquet in the Long Gallery accompanied by organ music.

coming much more critical, the na-tions of the West show signs of retreating further into their own preoccupations. It is the resemblance

to the 1930s - when nations built up their parners against each other, with such hideously self-destructive consequences - which worries many of the more thoughtful bankers.

As they survey their perilous loans around the world, they cannot afford to join in this retreat. They know that their safety depends on strengthening international relations, particularly through the IMF and the meetings of central bankers. But if they are to concince the politicians and the vot-ers, they will have to emerge more publicly and boldly from their sequesterd life-styles, to persuade them that they cannot turn their backs on the outside world.

International Herold Tribune All richts reserved.

Rates Must Drop

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON - Once again ASHINGTON — Once again 10-percent tay cut scheduled for mid-Washington is in the painful 1983? Or should the shot in the arm

cession and unemployment.

Obviously America will have to spend more money on jobs and training programs. But how much can it spend to stimulate the economy when the budget for fiscal 1984 already ap-pears to be \$175-\$200 billion in the red? Can this problem be solved by squeezing the anti-recession needs out of the bloated defense budget?

Or can the economy get a shot in the arm by advancing to Jan. I the

come from the Fed? Paul Volcker throes of trying to whip together a come from the Fed? Paul Volcker budget for the new fiscal year, this seems reluctant to be perceived as time in the wake of an election that giving up his ritualistic anti-inflation sent o message to congressional Republicans and Democrats alike that the nation is getting restive with re-These questions are being batted around in Washington today, in a tense and uncertain atmosphere. Neither the White House nor the Demo-

eratic leadership is sure of which way to go. The Democrats would like to get some jobs programs going, and House Speaker Tip O'Neill is still flirting with the idea of trying to impose a dangerously protectionist "local-content" requirement on domestic auto production.

Mr. Reagao seems to have set his mind against trimming the military budget or paring back the tax cut. He exudes confidence in an economic re-

exudes confidence in an economic re-covery few others see, trumpeting the decline in interest rates and inflation as signs of his program's success. Sen. Pete Domenici, the New Mex-too Republican who chans the Senate Budget Committee, echoes the con-sensus of observers in and out of gov-ernment: "Recovery in 1983 will be anemie, at least by historical, post-recession standards." Martin Feld-thein Mr. Petrago's "bird recovering stein, Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser, observes that even as market " interest rates come down, "real" rates do not, but will rise further. This distinction between nominal

or market interest rates and "real" rates is never made by the White-House, but it is all-important. In response to the nominal rates, investment money pours in at home and the dollar sours in foreign-exchange markets. That makes it barder for Americao exporters to sell goods abroad, because they are priced in dollars. Imports priced in cheaper yen, pounds or marks come cascading in, and gain a competitive edge with American products in third markets.

More important, high "real" rates discourage investment and the cre-ation of new jobs in America, Lacy Hunt, vice president and economist for the Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia, has compiled a simple fittle calcula-tion that makes this point clear: In 1981, when the prime rate aver-

aged 18:87 percent, the consumer price iodes was 10.3 percent and the "real" prime rate was therefore \$.57 percent — a stunning increase from the 1.77-percent real rate of 1980; then the prime rate started to drop—it to an estimated 14.93 average for this year — but the CPI dropped even more, to an estimated 6,2 percent, and thus the real prime rate is not lower but higher, at 8.73 percent, and could move up further in 1983.

When the tax factor is added in,

the picture looks even worse. In the 1970s, when taxes were higher, corporations borrowing money could write off more of their interest cost. The real cost of borrowing money, after adjusting for inflation and taxes, was negative for most of the 1970s, Now, with real prime rates higher and the tax burden lower, there is a high positive cost of borrowing money. It was 3.7 percent in 1981 and is estimated at 4.3 percent in 1982.

What everybody talks about, on the Hill and al 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, is getting the deficit down. But getting the deficit down by itself will not lower real interest rates. For that to come about, Mr. Volcker will have to become convinced that he can safely push nominal interest rates down. If he does not, the current worldwide recession ean wind up in & true worldwide depression.

The Washington Post.

'I am not a panhandler, sir. I am a numismatist.

Remember, Societies Have a Threshold of Sanity

DARIS - At a recent private meet ing of economic experts and bankers, a painful figure was dis-closed and a crucial question asked.

Current prospects are for an increase of 2 million unemplayed per year in Europe. There are now 32 million people out of work in the 25 developed countries of the Organization for Economie Cooperation and Development, with about a third of the jodiess to the United States

But descending inflation and ioterest rates do not automatically create new jobs. There is a time lag and, particularly in Europe and some parts of America, a basic problem of economic structure with slow, inadequate conversion from dying industries to healthy new ones. The cruel likelihood is that a lot of people oow unemployed may never be absorbed into the active work force again.

The question put to the experts was where to expect the threshold of social and political tolerance for this massive upbeaval in people's lives.

Current toemployment in a number of countries is already well above what would have been considered politically bearable only a few years ago. And yet while there are often demonstrations and protests, oothing disorderly has happened.

There has been a string of falling governments replaced by their opposition as voters mark their discontent on ballots. But the trend is not to the left or the right, oor to extremes. So far it is simply the ours moving in.

Not since the turbulent 1930s has there been such widespread economic failure in the Western world. Yet we have until oow been spared the evil consequences of violence, revolutioo and war. An effort must be made to understand why, if there is to be continuing success in avoiding catastrophe; and to understand when, for the sake of sbeer social survival, it is necessary to jettison arid theories and attend to human need.

By Flora Lewis

One obvious reason for the sturdiness of democratic systems in the face of the rising tide of misfortune is the welfare commitmen; made after the Great Depression. Unemployment compensation, relocation and retraining plans and benefit and health-care payments have buffered the jobless and their families against the worst.

This is a true gain for everybody if society, rich or poor, since it helps sustain democracy and peace. It must be weighed against the budget costs of all kinds of welfare. It is a benefit to all that must be remembered and set against the temptation to reduce deficits by cutting supports when wants are most urgent. The question is not just one of con-

servatism vs. compassion, protectioo-ism vs. free trade, hard realities vs. generous ideals. It is the question of defending free societies against a far more insiditus and dangerous threat than any Soviet missiles. No American missue can offer protection. I suspect there is a second reason why this depression has oot been ac-

companied by a rise of radicalism. cither fascist or communist, as hap-pened in the 1930s: It is the memory and insight of masses of people into the dread of those systems, which once had the allure of panaceas. When they went Fascist or Com-

munist two generations ago to escape a terrible present, people believed they were finding solutions. They were encouraged to hate scapegoats whose removal, they were told, would out everything to rights again.

Now almost everyone knows that the "isms" don't and can't work, that they only bring much greater catastropbe than trying to muddle on with practical measures. They have lost their appeal, and that, too, is a tremendous advantage in equipping modern societies in the struggle for economic recovery. It is the most pre-

cious defense we have, and it requires careful maintenance.

That cannot be achieved either by the MX missile or by blaring propaganda campaigns, such as the admin-istration is planning in support of President Reagan's "crusade for democracy." Crusades are for zealots, and zealotry is at the core of the nenace that seduced so lions when times were hard before.

"We economists doo't really know how to find the right answers, but we do know how to make disasters," one expert said recently. Ordinary people, using their good sense and the lessons their parents and grandparents had to learn in tragedy, have prevented the mistakes and mysteries of public finance from bringing disaster now.

But what is their level of tolerance? It is elear that they cannot be too far tested, driven too ocar to despair. It is not just luck that bas kept the extremisht of the '30s or new versions of the same madness from mounting with the unemployment figures; it is the improved social structure with its cushions against utter anguish, and improved awareness and communication in societies that know the vicious betrayal of ideological promises.

That knowledge gives grounds for

hope and coafidence now. But it also gives warning. There is a threshold of sanity. The old saving that those who refuse to learn from history are condemned to repeat it still remains true. The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Unprecedented Scandal' Regarding the news story "U.S.

Opinion Column Starts Dispute in Isruel" and the column in question, "Can Begin Be Stopped?" (IHT, Nov. 19): Moshe Nissim, Mr. Begin's minister of justice, deems it "an onprecedented scandal to use a foreign state to get into power" — a direct reference to the column by Max Frankel, editorial page editor of The New

York Times, claiming that opposition

Labor Party elements advocate di-

minishing American oon-military aid so as to topple the Begin government. Mr. Nissim bas misplaced the "un-precedented scandal." For scandal there is. Namety, that the American taxpayer cootributes most of the

to forcefully annex the territories of Gaza and the West Bank, home to 1.3 million Palestinians.

Athens News Agency

Paul Anastasi's article "A Press Crisis With Political Overtones" in your special report on Greece (IHT, Oct. 21) saying that "Greece's state-controlled oews agency also uses extensively the state news services of Eastern European countries."

that among the 9.000 cables sent by the Athens News Agency to Greek mass media during the past four months (July. August. September. October) only four cables came from Eastern European news agencies.

Director General. Athens New Agency.

The fact that American optimists already elaim Yuri Andropov m the liberal club does not mean his police-Lens, France.

It has always been known to the West that the Soviet Union utilizes forced labor in general and prisoner labor in particular. Why then does the use of prisoners in the construction of the Siberia-to-West Europe gas pipeline suddenly worry the West? Could this be because President Reagan has now accentuated the question of trade with the U.S.S.R. with relation to the situation in Poland? Is it that the Western nations are unable to understand what their

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that in the free West political considerations continue to outweigh moral considerations, and that commercial interests outweigh politics. But by pursuing its trade interests. big business is betraying the political ideals of the free world.

to death those prisoners who, indesperation, tattooed their faces with anti-communist slogans, such as. "Slave of the U.S.S.R.," "Communistslave," and the like; have cruelly punished people for any form of dissent; have systematically not fulfilled have manitarian international obligations.

As a former Soviet political prisoner and participant in the constructions of gas pipelines in the Komi Republic. and the Tumen Oblast, I am convinced that there is no doubt that;



such a natioo represents a fatal threat to the free world. Therefore, those Western firms which, without any political grounds for their plans and by exerting pressure on their respective governments, enter into trade agreements with the U.S.S.R. are in fact digging graves for their own nations. MAKHMET KULMAGAMBETOV.

I am the son of a Jewish refugee saved by the Italian Army in Croana during World War II, I am conducting research in conjunction with the Simon Wiesenthal Center into the role of the Italian Army in protecting thousands of Jewish refugees in occu-pied southern France, Croatia and

Greece between 1941 and 1943. We would greatly appreciate it if those with personal knowledge of this episode would write to me at P.O. Box 334, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland, giving a short outline of their experience so as to help us complete this research. We are also extremely interested in receiving documents and

· Geneval.

A British Way With Campaign Spending By Peter Paterson

LONDON - With a general election likely to be called by Prime Minister Margaret Thateber within a year. Britain's opposition Labor Party is appealing desperately to its trade union supporters for a war chest of \$3.4 million. Thanks to the largess of their friends in the busioess community, the Tories are expected to go into the campaign with about twice that amount,

The combined amount that the two parties will spend on getting 630 members of Parliament elected will be no more than the \$12 mil-lion that Lewis E Lehrman has just laid out in his unsuccessful bid to be elected governor of New York.

As the American debate continues over campaign expenditures — the alleged ability of rich men to buy votes, and the role of political action committees in politics - it is worth examining some of the ways in which the British bave success-

fully contained campaign spending. That Britain has made the effort results from a stormy past, when it was possible for the rich and the aristocratic to sit in the House of Commons by buying a "rotten borough" with few or no voters, or by using outright bribery to persuade voters to elect them to office.

Even as late as the 1950s, all that was needed to obtain the Cooservative Party's nomination for a safe seal was to offer a large donation to the local Tory association. That came to be regarded as an

abuse even by the Tories, who discovered that a moneyed candidate is oot occessarily the best candidate. Moreover, under Harold Macmillan's liberal leadership the Tories were caught up in the national trend toward egalitarianism. Now. in the British political context, fairness takes precedence over an individual's right to spend.

The Tories therefore joined Labor in introducing a rule forbidding any individual from making an annual contribution of more than \$85 to a local party branch. The rich and the not-so-rich are now reckoned to have an equal chance of being chosen as a candidate.

Nor is it just the political parties which are far more rigid and disciplined than their American counterparts - that have tried to even up the financial score. Parliament has long sioce eliminated the "rotten boroughs," and has outlawed bribery. And it made laws limiting the campaign period to a maximum of six weeks, strictly governing the sum that may be spent by an individual running for elective office, and closing off television and radio

The legal formula is that a candidate may not spend more than \$2.975, plus 212 eents per elector in an urban district or 312 cents in rural areas where transportation costs Spectator, the British weekly.

from paid political advertising.

are higher. In an average British constituency of 70,000 voters, the total committed expenditure is about \$5,000, a sum that covers all printing, posters, mailings, statioo-ery, transportation and hiring of halls. Striet accounts must be kept by each candidate's campaign man-ager. It is a criminal offense to exeed the spending level. Television air time is appor-tioned among the different parties on the basis of the number of can-

didates in the field, and how many votes they received in the previous election. Parties may spend money from their central funds oo political advertisements, but they must not promote the interests of any individual candidate — just the party, its program and national image. As for action committees, similar

animals exist in Britain, but the election-spending laws separate them entirely from promotion of individual candidates. Their money is spent on national billboard campaigns or on generalized newspaper advertising that pushes their particular point of view.

Given the uoease over America's electoral spending habits, and even allowing for the differences between the two political systems. there may be elements in the British system that could make the journey across the Atlantic.

The writer is a contributor to The

funds that keep Mr. Begin in power, and that we bankroll his illegal drive

ANDREW L. LORANT.

Allow me to draw your attention to

On this I would like to point out ANDREAS CHRISTODOULIDES,

Whither Andropov?

man's club will wither and drop off. M.A.W. KWIATKOWSKI

common political interests are?

Throughout Soviet history, and even during Khrushchev's and Brezhnev's time. Soviet authorities have not only utilized forced labor but have forced prisoners to build their own prisons (I was a witness to this); in Mordovian camps, have sentenced Testimony Sought

photographs relative to those events. JOSEPH ROCHLITZ

Leader of Pakistan's Opposition Party Was Groomed for Politics by Father

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Leadership of the powerful opposition Pakistan People's Party has passed to Benazir Bhutto, 29, the daughter of the executed Pakistani prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhut-

Miss Bhutto assumed the belm Saturday when her mother, Nussat Bhutto, the charman of the party, left for Munich for treatment of suspected lung cancer. Mrs. Bhut-to, 53, left Pakistan after an 83-day with authorities over whether she required hospitalization abroad

Benazir Bhutto is a bitter enemy of the military government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, which toppled her father July 5. 1977, amidst nationwide unrest over allegations that he had rigged elections and conspired to murder a political opponent. Mr. Bhutto was later found guilty and hanged.

Miss Bhutto, who was allowed a brief reunion with her mother before she left; has spent most of the past five years under house arrest at the family home in Larkana, 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of Ka-

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rachi. She is confined now.

Senior government officials fear
she would ignite political unrest if
set free. With General Zia about to visit Washington, officials say they cannot afford street demonstra-tions that undoubtedly would result were she given an unrestricted political platform.

Unlike her mother, Miss Bhutto was proomed for a political role by her lather, who hoped she would succeed him as leader. Mr. Bhutto, who admired Prime Minister

daughter and political protegé Indira Gandhi, set a high political goal for his own daughter. "He wanted Benazir to be Pakistan's Indira Gandhi," a close family associate recalled.

He took his daughter, not his wife, on a historic 1972 visit to the mountain resort of Simla, India. There peace with Mrs. Gandhi was reached with the signing of the Simla Agreement on July 2, 1972, which formally ended the 1971 war over Bangladesh

His dreams were shattered when General Zia staged a bloodless military coup, toppled Mr. Bbatto and detained him and his cabinet ministers in the summer of 1977. General Zia, who has been criticized for reneging on vows to hold elections, remains a constant target of the Pakistan People's Party with its slogan, "Democracy is our policy and all power to the peo-

Over the years Miss Bhutto has been an irritant to the military re-

Three years ago she predicted Pakistan would soon desonate a nuclear bomb. Her statement embarrassed General Zia's government, which was trying to allay apprehension in the U.S. administration of Jimmy Carter that Islamabad was about to explode a nuclear device.

Miss Bhutto said that "once in his death cell, Papa told me he was leaving a remarkable gift for the nation, the significance of which would not be realized until be was gone." She said that although her father did not spell out what the who admired Prime Minister remarkable gift was she was sure Jawaharlal Nehru of India and his it could only be the bomb because



Benazir Bhutto became leader of the Pakistan People's Party when her mother, Nusrat, left the country for medical treatment.

was her father who launched Pakistan's nuclear program.

Some politicians here think such stories may be the mutterings of a young, volatile woman, but rhetoric is of great interest to many in Pakistan, where less than 24 percent of the people are literate.

Rhetoric, coupled with her father's populist slogan, "bread, clothing and shelter for all," in the 1970 national elections, won him a landslide victory that stunned political observers.

The Pakistan People's Party, after more than five years of government pressure in various forms. still has the largest following in the country. "Should elections take place tomorrow, the other political parties would trail far behind." a Western diplomat said. The party's politicians say Miss Bhutto can hold the party togeth-

on her 25th birthday, Mr. Bbut-to appointed his daughter to the powerful party central committee. ■ Security Precautions in Munich

West German officials refused Tuesday for security reasons to disclose the whereabouts or condition of Mrs. Bhutto, saying only that she had arrived in Munich for medical treatment, The Associated Press reported. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Mrs. Bhutto had been given a visa to visit West Germany, and he confirmed that she arrived Saturday in

India Detains AID Official in Customs Case

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - An official of the U.S. Agency for Interna-tional Development in New Delhi has been detained by the Indian authorities and is cooperating with an inquiry into goods subject to duty that were seized at Delhi airport, State Department officials, have confirmed.

U.S. officials said Monday that the AID officer, Leon Wight, 53, comptroller of the agency in India, was stopped at the airport Nov. 3 after a trip to Hong Kong with his wife Erlinda.

U.S. officials said the couple's six suitcases were examined at the airport and were found to have ant inspector general at AID, said such liens as watches, television, the case involving Mr. Wight was

and electronic parts and other

Indian newspapers, which have given considerable coverage to the case, have estimated that the street value of the merchandise was about \$250,000. U.S. officials said this was accurate,

Mr. Wight, who joined AID in 1959 and had served in Brazil, Laos, Thailand and other nations, has been relieved of his duties and placed on administrative leave with pay, according to State De-partment officials. "He's cooperating with Indian authorities for aled violations of Indian law," a U.S. official said.

Forest Singhoff, an acting assist-

"not very common." "It's rare," Mr. Singhoff said, "We are conducting an inquiry to the best of our limitations. We don't have all the facts yet. We don't bave details from Indian authorities."

Mr. Singhoff said that once the Indian government completed its investigation the United States would determine if Mr. Wight had violated U.S. laws. "He's been removed from all re-

sponsibility with respect to his job and I assume he's staying in his quarters," said Mr. Singhoff.

Mr. Wight, who is the third highest ranking official in the AID organization in India, has been in New Delhi 19 months. His rank is GS-15, placing him at a salary

level of \$46,000 to \$56,000. The mission employs 22 Americans and 52 Indians. Current aid to India is \$225 million.

U.S. officials said Mr. Wight had no diplomatic immunity although he was traveling on a diplomatic passport.

Indian reports said Mr. Wight and his wife were stopped as they walked through a customs lane for arrivals with nothing to declare. The Indian Express, a newspaper, said that the passports of Mr. Wight and his wife showed that they had made numerous trips to

Hong Kong in recent months, Mr. Singhoff said Mr. Wight's most recent trip to Hong Kong 'wasn't a vacation, it wasn't work, it was just a personal trip."

U.S. to Launch Third World, Soviet Bloc Uphold Arab Satellite Veto of Satellite TV Broadcasts From Shuttle

\$11.6-Million Contract Calls for Flight in '84

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has signed an \$11.6-million contract with a 22-member Arab organization to launch a communications satellite from the U.S. space shuttle in 1984.

Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization are members of the consortium, which is known as

The Libyan and PLO participa-tion in the consortium caused an uproar in Congress a year ago. But the administration was able to per-suade senators that the deal did not involve military technology or imply recognition of the PLO. The Arabsat consortium belongs

to the Arab League. Its center of operations is to be in Riyadh. The PLO owns six-tenths of t percent in the system," Leslie H. Brown, a deputy assistant secretary of state, said of the deal signed Monday. "We argue and our lawyers agree that this in no way represents U.S. recognition of the PLO. They are in a number of UN bodies and we don't pull out of them. This was a straight com-

The United States maintains that it will not deal with the PLO unless it recognizes Israel's right to

The United States also has no diplomatic relations with Libya and has a policy of selling no military goods to the government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi. Libya has an 18 percent interest in Arabsat, and when the administration submitted the original deal in October 1981 to build the satellite, some members of Congress brought up the administration pol-

Mr. Brown said the satellite has one television channel, and that the remainder are telephone channels. "It has the same military utility as any telephone," he said.

There would be no transfer of technology involved in the deal, since the satellite itself never would reach the Arabsat owners, Mr. Brown said, and ground control stations are to be built in "friendly" countries — Saudi Ara-bia and Tunisia. He said Saudi Arabia is to control the television programming for the satellite

Arabsat originally ordered three satellites from the French company Aérospatiale, but the compo-nents were built by Ford Aero-space of Palo Alto, California, a subsidiary of Ford Motor Co.

shall establish a broadcast service

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Third World nations and the Sovi-et bloc have outvoted the West and upheld the right of governments to veto incoming satellite television broadcasts from abroad.

At issue was a set of principles sponsored by 18 Asian, African and Latin American nations plus Romania for the use of a new technique that transmits satellite broadcasts directly to homes without a ground receiving station.

Experts believe that within 10 years receiving equipment will be cheap enough so that broadcasts can reach mass markets around the

Monday's vote, 88-15 with 11 abstentions, occurred in the special political committee and, according io diplomats, will probably be reaffirmed by roughly the same margin in the General Assembly. The document the committee approved provides that no nation

except "on the basis of agree-ments" with a receiving country. assuring the recipient veto power.

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In addition, the Third World-Soviet principles attempt to control the content of foreign broadcasts. They said direct satellite transmissions must pay "due respect to the political and cultural integrity of states" and adhere to "the principle of nonintervention."

Finally, governments are held responsible for broadcasts coming from their territory.

Before the vote, Nicholas A. Thorne of Britain said his country opposed the draft because "we attach the very greatest importance to the free flow of information, the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds irrespective of frontiers and by any media."

For the United States, Charles M. Lichenstein said the document would "afford every other state, including totalitarian states, an unconditional veto over this form of broadcasting."

In private. Third World delegates argued that television was an unusually powerful medium, that developing nations must control what reaches their people from abroad, that, as one put it. "we are not here to legislate the American creed but the interests of 157

The Soviet delegate. Yuri M. Kolosov, argued that noninterference in the internal affairs of nations contributes to peace, language that reflects Moscow's concern over foreign broadcasts dealing with public affairs.

The 15 who voted against the proposal were Belgium, Denmark, rance. West Germany, leeland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Britain and the United States. The abstainers were Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Lebanon, Morocco. New Zealand and Swe

U.S. Agrees to Give State Officials Larger Role in Coal-Leasing Policy

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service DENVER - Interior Secretary James G. Watt has agreed to broad changes in federal coal leasing reg-ulations demanded by a group of Western governors.

in a meeting Monday, Mr. Watt accepted, with some minor differences of language, all the 16 "necessary changes" submitted by the governors of five Western coalproducing states.

The governors said the amended

regulations would restore to state and local governments a stronger role in shaping coal development on federal lands within their borders. They had complained that new regulations on coal leasing ap-proved by Mr. Watt this summer had stripped their states of a poli-

Mr. Watt said the newly changed regulations would be put into effect as soon as possible.

The governors said the changes

restore stipulations requiring that overnors be consulted during the asing process. The changes would enhance the

role of "regional coal teams," made up of state and federal representatives, in trying to set a level of leasing for coal development con-sistent with the ability of state and local government to withstand social and economic changes caused by the developments.

Some Western governors who

met in Colorado Springs last week-end had warned that if Mr. Watt did not agree to their demands, they would ask Congress to change federal mining laws to mandate closer consultation and coopera-

terior Department. "The amendments we agreed to this morning significantly increase the state and local input in these

tion between the states and the In-

decisions, and I'm pleased," said Governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado, a Democrat. Mr. Watt said that the meeting

was a success. He added that the resolution of differences with the governors was proof that his "good neighbor" policy toward the West-ern states was working. But aides to the Western gover-

nors have said that Mr. Watt's decision to give into the rules ebanges was a victory for the gov-

Bomb Sent to U.K. Official

The Associated Press
LONDON — A Scottish nationalist group claimed responsibility Tuesday for sending a letter bomb to Patrick Jenkin, the British industry secretary, and indicated it was protesting the partial closing of a Scottish steel mill owned by the British Steel Corp. The homb was discovered Monday by Mr. Jenkin's secretary and was defused

sion by Mr. Watt.

"I think that after the elections, and given the mood of the governors, be just decided it wasn't worth fighting over," said one aide who asked not to be identified. "It was simpler to give in."

tn August, nine Western governors wrote to Mr. Watt to com-plain about the new coal leasing regulations.

The other governors at Monday's meeting were Allen I. Olson of North Dakota, Ted Schwinden of Montana. Scott M. Matheson of Utah. Ed Herschler of Wyoming and Bruce E. Babbitt of Arizona. All but Mr. Olson are Democrats.

In the meeting, Mr. Watt sought to minimize the differences between him and the governors. He frequently referred to the changes sought by the governors as "redun-dant," because the regulations announced by the Interior Department already provided what he thought were sufficient opportunities for state governors to help shape coal development.

"If the governors feel the changes that were made today were significant, then they were significant," Mr. Watt said later.

At most, he said, the changes "amplified the spirit of what we've been trying to do all along, and that was to enhance the role of the states and the governors in these



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Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: FF3,850 or the equivalent (plus 18.6% TVA for registrations from France). Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before Nov. 12. After that date a cancellation fee of FFI,000 will be incurred. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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ARTS/LEISURE

Dino De Laurentiis's Deli

By Marian Burros New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Impeccably tailored in muted browns. halding with steel gray fringes of hair, wearing thick glasses, Dino De Laurenuis looks very r. ich like the movie mogul he is. He gesticulates broadly, smokes incessantly and talks rapidly in heavily accented English.

But rather than act the part of the tycoon-producer and greeting visitors from behind his imposing 18th-century desk - which is so vasi an entire board of directors could six around it - De Laurentiis is waiting at the door. The desk overwhelms its diminutive owner and his spacious Central Park South office, hus De Laurentis says he will never part with it. It has traveled with him from London to Rome to Los Angeles and now to New York, where he lives and works.

"I hought it almost 30 years ago," be explained, "just before I made 'War and Peace.' I am Neapolitan: I am supersutious."

De Laureotiis was born in Torre Annunziata, on the Bay of Naples, 60 years ago, the son of a successful pasta manufacturer and miller. and there is nothing he loves more than a plate of hot spaghetu. He is considered an excellent cook, a judgment he shares. "Spaghetti," he once said, "should be cooked with love, fantasy and art. I cook -pasta as Picasso painted."

discerning.

and impeccable service.

The producer of such epics as guindmammy cooked for you, not "The Bible" and "Barabbas" says nouvelle cuisine." he makes movies the same way: put my heart and soul into them. If it does not work, 100 percent of the responsibility belongs to the producer. If it is a success you split it with the director, actors, writers, set designers and script girl."

Now De Laurentiis has turned his attention to a different medi-um, the DDL Food Show, a 12,500-square-foot food shop un-der construction here. Scheduled to open by the end of November, the store will have cost \$3.5 million before the first customer walks in.

De Laurentiis compares his shop to Fauchon in Paris or Peck's in Milan, and he says he is coovinced that it is just the thing for New York. "I am of the opinion that Americans are looking for better food," he said. He is also opening two outlets in the Trump Tower, which is under construction here, and a branch in Beverly Hills, California.

De Laurentiis is oot complimentary toward the food that is available in the United States. In his indictment of American food, one that is oot universally shared, be iocludes Italiao restauraots. "There really are no tralian restau-rants in the United States," he said. "There are Italian people but not Italian food. They try to rearrange the taste of the dish in the

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De Laurentiis says he cooks the way his mother and his grandmother did before him. He describes his favorite dish, spaghetti with vegetables, in loving detail, emphasizing with his hands every step of preparation. "Fresh tomatoes you cook in 10 minutes," he explains. "You don't let it cook for a long time on the stove. It is the basic sauce for every sauce you want to do. The secret to cooking spaghetti well is you don't put the sauce on top of the spaghetti be-cause the sauce goes away from the spaghetti."

Then he smiles with the knowedge that be is imparting a secret: Before you put the sauce on, you out parmigiana. You mix with the pasta. Then you put the pasta in the pan where the sauce is. Then the sauce stays attached like

The basil comes next. "Don't cut it," he warns. "It loses its taste. The white, the green and red. It looks so wonderful." De Laurentiis smiles and looks satisified.

How food looks is as important to the moviemaker as its taste. "Gastronomy must look sensacon-al," be says. "Then you buy it and it is delicious."

De Laurentiis estimates that the shop must take in \$75,000 to \$80,000 a week to break even, but American style. I want to go back he is willing to subsidize it for a to the old-fashioned way when year if oecessary.



Russian Wine? Stick To Vodka, Tasters Say

By Sue Baker

ONDON - The Soviet Union may be the world's largest wine producer, but experts at a tasting session to relaunch Soviet wines in Britain had just one piece of advice for the Russians. Suck to

"Awful, unbelievable," said the Daily Mail wine expert Joseph Berkmann. "They are amazingly badly made wines and most of the reds are sickly sweet."

He had sampled wines with evo-cative oames like Ruby of Crimea and Krim sparkling — which he suggested should be renamed Grim - at a tasting organized by the G.B.-U.S.S.R. Association.

"Cheeky," exclaimed one bemused tippler, sipping a spark-ing white. "A trifle naive," said an-other, "These wines are talking a different language," said Pamela Vandyke Price, president of the Circle of Wine Writers. "They are quite uncompromising, but that's what makes them different."

"They're very good slurping wines," said Anthony Martin, di-rector of the British importers of Soviet wines, R.H. and M. Victu-als. "We think they stand up very well to other table wines in the same price bracket - like those from Spain or Yugoslavia."

Russian wines were first imported to Britain in the line 1950s. But

re-introducing three kinds of Sovi-et wine since September, the Victuals company says it can't get enough of the stuff — despite the approximately 3.5 million acres of vines reportedly under cultivation. "They drink it all themselves.

Martin complained.

The Ruby of Crimea is a blended red table wine, or stoloroe vino. Krim White and Krim Red are medium sweet sparkling wines, or shampanskoe. They are marketed at £2.50 (about \$4.25) and £4.65 (\$7.9) a bottle respectively, and

bottles have been imported. "Perhaps it will have novelty value at first, but we hope people will come back if they like it," Martin said.

selling quite well. About 10,000

Alexander Krivenko, managing director of the Soviet wine agents Plodimer, in Hamburg, said Soviet wines are "doing nicely in Europe." He wandered, beaming, though the London tasting, exclaiming between sips, "Zametchatelnoe rino" (A wonderful wine) and "Vot eto vino" (Now, this is

Reached by telephone in Hamburg afterward, however, Krivenko said he did not know in which other West European countries it was available. "I will telex Moscow and let you know," he said. He

Official British-Soviet Chamber Commerce figures for 1981 showed the Soviet Union exported 19 million bottles of wine valued at \$35.7 million, but did not say where it wook

"It's not unusual that the figures t really tally." Ken Thompson. of the Chamber of Commerce, said. "They often give a total then list a breakdown which doesn't add up. But sometimes the figures are buried in some other category. so it's really hard to get exact num-

Neither could J. Mashko, a diplomat specializing in wine and spirits at the Soviet trade delega-tion in London shed any light. "Contact Krivenko," be said. Kenneth Smith, managing direc-

tor of the Russian Shop, began marketing a large range of Soviet wines in 1961 but stopped in 1966 because supplies dried up. "I've never seen any official reasoo why more supplies are not available for export," be said. "Perhaps it's to encourage more people at home to drink wine in-stead of vodka" to attack Russia's

chronie alcoholism problem. "It's just as hard to get as it is to sell," a dealer said.
"It's a good average quality wine, although I doo't think the French have got anything to worry

about," Smith said. Government wine import figures show that in 1980, the British imported 351 million liters of wine, nearly one-third from France. Spain was a close second at 89 mil-lion liters, with West Germany at 55 million. The Soviet Union was oot on the list.

A French official dismissed the Russian plonk with a shrug. "No one is really interested," said a spokeswoman at the Academie du Vin. "We French doo't really bother about anything that doesn't go oo in France."

Hall's 'Macbeth' Is a Witches Stew dancer as Hecate, wearing nothing. but a G-string, could not quite provide a focus of attention. Hilar-NEW YORK - The quicker ity was unrestrained when, out of said, the better: Peter Hall's the enormous suspended pot there "Macbeth" may just be the worst appeared plastic dummies repre-senting Macheth's apparitions. They moved their little plastic new production to struggle onto the Metropolitan Opera's stage in modern history. That claim, admitmouths in time to the music and tedly, covers a lot of territory and Milnes fell down to the floor in a could be disputed by old-timers, but it is not made lightly. What Hall and John Bury, who designed faint. While thus repesing, he was

Stoppard's Fine 'Real Thing'

pard has come up with the warm-

est and the most touching play he

has ever written. In a purely artis-

tic sense, this is also an autobio-

graphical play, since it is about a-

dramatist trying to write a play about indescribable love. It is a

stunning variant on the eternal

square (since both central charac-

ters, wonderfully well played by Roger Rees and Felicity Kendal.

have other marital and profession-

al partners whom we're allowed to

meet and often to like as much as

we like them) and it is also shot

through with sudden and splendid

Buried somewhere deep in "The

Real Thing" are also some marvel-

ous insights into the nature of the

theater, to which its central charac-ters work: "If you get the right words in the right order," says the

dramatist, at a time when he is sig-

nally failing to do so, "you can nudge the world."

The Real Thing" is not, per-haps, going to nudge the world,

but it is going to nudge a lot of people into a realization of what

theater and love and betraval are

all about, and for that we should be more than grateful. It is a play

that lends some much needed dig-

nity and life and purpose to a West

End that is desperately in need of all of that, and Peter Wood's pro-

duction is a miracle of discreet

Out at the Half Moon, Rob

Walker thaving given us three of

the best small-scale musical revi-

vals of recent years in "Guys and

Dolls," "Pal Joey" and "Destry")

now gives us a Lieber and Stoller

ing about all of that within the anthology singulong called "Yak-

ONDON - When they come

to write the textbooks on

Tom Stoppard, if they haven't already started, "The Real Thing,"

his new play at the Strand, is the

one that is going to give them the most trouble, since it fits almost

no notion of the kind of play-

It is not, for instance, a brilliantly scrabbled wordplay like "Rosen-

THE LONDON STACE

crantz" or "Jumpers," nor is it as

socially or politically committed as "Night and Day" or "Every Good

Boy," nor even as quickfire-comic as a sketch like "The Real Inspec-tor Hound." Instead it is a roman-

tic comedy of a tragic nature, cor-

responding perhaps most closely to less successful attempts in this

same field recently made by Har-old Pinter (in "Betrayal") and Pe-ter Nichols (in "Passion Play").

Like them, it is a story of rear-ranged marriages and furniture in the London architect-and-actor

belt. In its first moments we get

what appears to be a stylish come-

dy of bad manners, but oo sooner are we getting used to those "pri-vate lives" than we realize that they are not what the play is

about. We are watching a play

within a play, and its central char-acters are about to fade away since

their only real function is to intro-

duce us to the two people the play

is really about, who happen to be their offstage marital partners io real life and who are therefore "the

real thing."
But "the real thing" is also love.

and divorce, and jealousy, and in-nocence, and anguish, and in writ-

By Donal Henahan

New York Times Service

the sets and costumes, could have

been thinking of when they de-vised this lumpish and oftco ludi-

crous staging of Verdi's first

Shakespeare opera is difficult to imagine. Nothing really worked

well and certain scenes (such as all

those involving the witches) aroused the first-night audience to

outright laughter and angry boo-

"Macbeth" is not by any meth-od of measuring, one of Verdi's better operas, but it certainly does

not descrive the silly treatment it

received this time. Usually, a re-

viewer would want to spend his

time discussing the performances

of the two principal characters, in this instance Sherrill Milnes and

Renata Scotto. There is no need.

Both Milnes in the title role and

Scotto as Lady Macbeth were vic-

tims, caught in an ill-conceived

and clumsily carried out co-

terprise. Milnes did not rise above

the level of stolid adequacy at any time. But who can blame him? Es-

pecially in the last act, when he

was besieged by hordes of chorus ladies and ballet dancers playing

at being witches, it must have tak-co heroic restraint for him to keep

Verdi makes it clear in his letters about this work that only three ele-ments count: Macbeth, Lady Mac-

beth and the witches. From the

opening scene on, there was no

hope for any redemption from the

cavorting characters that Hall and Bury threw into action. Both men

made their Metropolitan debuts in

this farrago, incidentally. Would you believe a director of Hall's reputation could manage nothing

more evocative of black magic than wired witches flying through the air oo broomsticks — across a

gigantie Halloween-orange moon? Later, scary ladies came prancing

oo by the dozens, some carrying

stuffed black cats and plastic bats. They hopped frantically around in

choreographic patterns attributed

to Stuart Hopps, who also was making his Metropolitan debut.

Although scattered otters and

snorts and boos could be heard all

evening, the real outbreak came at

the conclusion of the third act's

opening scene, the one with the

cauldron. So monstrously clumsy

was this whole act, in fact, that

words cannot do it justice. Even the appearance of a lithe female

a straight face.

wright he is thought 10 be.

context of a marital drama about ety Yak." on which I have to an actress and a playwright, Stop-record a vendiet considerably less

favorable than most. Not only

does it seem to me vastly less in-

formative about or representative

of Lieber and Stoller than the gen-erally vilified Ned Sherrin attempt

to do the same songbook at the

Round House a few years back, it

also inflicts on us an inadequate book by Walker, resembling noth-ing so much as "On the Water-front" rewritten by a States-struck

child of about 10. All in all, a rattcous shambles which manages to ignore most of the best of Lieber and Stoller while celebrating them

Better news however at the Lyne

Hammersnuth, where for shared

experience the director-adapter Mike Alfreds has come up with a

splendidly theatrical version of

Evelyn Wangh's "A Handful of Dust," one which has already run up against some daft critical objec-

tions. Sure, it's just a staging of the book, but then so was "Nicholas

Nicklety," and nobody seemed to object to that. Sure, the cast is sim-

ply there to "acr out" the text and

deliver its narrative passages in a

three-hour package aided by nothing more than a couple of fines of

high back chairs. Sure, you could

just stay bome and read the book, but seeing it is a whole lot more enjoyable. Mainly in fact because

of the easting: from Alison Stead-man, Ann Firbank and Nick

Dunning, among a cast of only 10. Alfreds has drawn some of the

nust stylish playing of the 30s I

have ever seen, and of all Waugh's

novels this seems to me the best

suited to this kind of episodic

stagecraft if only because of its

acres of vintage gossip.

at their least attractive.

gowned ballerings who struck wonderfully inappropriate group poses out of "Giselle" and "Swan

James Levine conducted Verdi's

desperately uneven score well

entertained by a corps of white-

enough to show any doubters that "Macheth" is not without interest-ing music. However, he often lapsed into slow tempos that cost many scenes whatever vigor and impetus they might have had.

Among the large, long-suffering cast, something positive out be said for Ruggero Raimondi's stentorian Banquo and for Giuseppe Giacomini's harsh but robustvoiced Macduff, Karen Bureau, in her debut with the company, had a hrief but telling stint as a lady-inwaiting. Sympathy should be ex-tended also to the flock of witches. who only did what they were or-dered to, after all.

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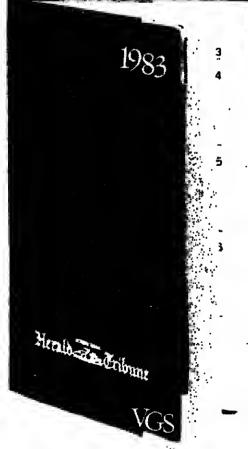
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INSIGHTS

Near the Soviet Border, Chinese View a Thaw in Relations Warily

By Michael Parks Lis Angeles Times Service

I ARBIN, China — Although indications of I an improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations are multiplying, little has changed along the contested border where China is seeking proof of Soviet sincerity.

Not actually tense, but certainly not friend-

ly "said Zhang Bin, deputy director of the for-eign affairs bureau in Heilongliang province, summing up the Chinese-Soviet border situa-tion. There have been no serious incidents for the last few years, but so far no big improve-

For the Chinese, the test of Kremlin intentions will be its willingness to reduce military deployments—about 50 divisions by Western estimates—along the 4,500-mile (7,200-kilometer) border. This is one of the obstacles to better relations that China cites in its talks with the Kremlin, and the Russians have already indicated a willingness to discuss a muand reduction of troops in the border region.

We are waiting, we are watching, but it is really up to them." Mr. Zhang said, reflecting -Beijing's insistence that Moscow make the first

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However, by down tempes in: is Allerta in

The proof of reduced tensions will have to arraine page. be convincing for the people of Manchuria, the three-province region of northeastern China that the Soviet Umon and others have long coveted.

Top Strategic Target

"We know that in a war that we would be the first hit," an engineer at the nearby Daqing oil field remarked. This is not something that we think about constantly, but it makes no wary, cautious and hopeful, all at the same

War is not just a distant threat here, as it may seem to be in other parts of China. During the monthlong punitive attack by China on Vietnam in 1979 following the Vietnamese occapation of Cambodia, Soviet tanks rolled to within 300 yards (275 meters) of the Chinese border at many spots and fired round after round of blanks, according to residents here. Soviet planes flew over Chinese territory daily for nearly two weeks, and most of the Red Army divisions in Siberia and the Far East went onto a war readiness alert. Whatever-the leadership thought, the people felt there was a strong likelihood of a Soviet attack, and we were scared," said a Heilongiang University professor who sent her two children to stay with their grandparents in Shanghai. "It took us a year to relax again."

In 1969, Chinese and Soviet troops skirm-ished on Damansky Island, which the Chinese call Chenpao, in the Ussuri River. That started a brief but bloody border conflict with clashes in Central Asia as well as in the the Far East.

Large, Continuing Buildup

Since 1969, Soviet forces have been nearly quadrupted in Siberia and the Far East, ac-cording to Chinese sources, and during the last four years they have received the most modern of Soviet equipment. The Soviet deployment suggests to Western military analysis that, in case of war, Moscow would attempt to seize Manchuria with three tank-led thrusts, which would not only deprive China of half of its oil, a third of its machine-tool factories, more than a third of its steel and many of its defense industries, but which would also directly threat-

Even now, there are continuing large-scale Soviet military maneuvers. The last, two months ago, involved infantry, artillery, tank, air, rocket and naval forces and was presided over hy the Soviet defense minister, Dmitri F. Ustinov. There are also prohes of Chinese defenses, including occasional cross-border forays by reconnaissance units.

Many residents of Manchuria, which includes Jilin and Liaoning provinces as well as Healongjiang, have as a result developed a siege

"Just as we Chinese store cahbage and rice for the winter, we have our strategic and military stockpiles," said an official in Changebun. the Jilin provincial capital "Rest assured we are prepared. If the Russian bear wants to make a quick meal of us, he will find us very hard to digest."

Edging Toward Normalcy

Schoolchildren here continue-to drill with mock rifles, local militia units get regular training and civil defense plans are updated regular-ly. But modernization of the People's Liber-ation Army, which has a numerical advantage over Soviet forces in the region but substantially inferior weapons, is years away, and China

the event of war.

There is now a counterpoint of little things that belie all this preparedness, however, suggesting that if an end to the hostility is not near, people here wish that it were.

Harhin's air mid shelters, a virtual city beneath the streets, are now heing put to use as department stores, movie theaters, hutels, factories, nursery schools and restaurants.

After 13 years of suspension, cross-border trade is to he resumed between the three prov-inces of northeast China and the neighboring regioos of the Soviet Far East and Siberia. Chinese officials expect that it will mostly involve the exchange of agricultural products and light industrial goods on a harter basis.

East European businessmen, long barred from the region as Soviet allies, are returning to sign a variety of deals, including Bulgariandesigned hothouses for winter vegetables, Pol-ish textile technology and Czech processes for new petrochemical products. "Where there are garians and Czechs, the Russians can't be far behind," said a Japanese businessman who works in the old port city of Dalian at the southern tip of Manchuria.

A guide, frustrated by the decline in the number of American and West European tourists, remarked, "Well, maybe next year we will have Russian tourists." In another sign of lower tension, Russian has been restored as one of the three foreign languages, along with English and Japanese, to be taught in the region's high

Stalin's Aid Acknowledged

As Chinese officials conduct visitors through the region's steel mills, truck factories, petro-chemical plants, coal mines, textile mills and other industrial facilities built or modernized with Soviet assistance in the 1950s, they readily acknowledge that "this was built with the help of the Soviet Union under Comrade Stalin." In recognition, most Manchurian cities have a Stalin Avenue and a Stalin Park, making the region probably the only place outside his hometown where Stalin is so widely honored. And it was bere at Heiloogiang University

three years ago that Chinese social scientists concluded that the Soviet Union was indeed, despite past charges of ideological revisionism, a socialist country. This laid the theoretical

would have to rely on a "people's defense" in foundation for Beijing's improvement of relations with Moscow, healing a split that began in part over ideological differences.

But just as Beijing sees definite limits to any eventual Chinese-Soviet rapprochement — relations will never return to what they were in the 1950s, Chinese officials say - the residents of Manchuria want to keep the Russians at a proper distance.

Economic planners, for example, said in interviews that they do not favor a great increase in trade between Manchuria and the Soviet Far East. "We have better markets abroad and pressing needs at home for our products," a Linoning planning commission official re-marked. "There might have been an argument for cross-border economic integration 30 years ago, but it is no longer valid."

Western Technology Preferred

A significant reduction in Chinese-Soviet tensions, however, could encourage Beijing to invest more heavily in renovating and expand-ing the large industrial base here. Since 1960, China has sought to disperse its large plants for strategic as well as economic reasons, and relatively little money has been invested in modernizing industry here aside from the processing of petroleum from the Daqing oil field.

Contrary to most Western expectations, the managers and engineers at Soviet-huilt plants
— two-thirds of the 289 major industrial projects built or modernized by Russians in China during the 1950s are in Maneburia - see no value in attempting to renovate them with newer Soviet equipment, preferring to huy U.S., Japanese or West European technology when imports are needed.

At the Dalian shipyard, expanded and equipped by the Soviet Union in the 1950s, a deputy director remarked, "Frankly, we would be locking ourselves into old technology if we bought equipment from Moscow. We might buy a piece or two, but Japan and Scandinavia

are better suppliers for us."
Provincial planning officials add that their current drive for foreign investment does not extend to the Soviet Union.

"We remember how Moscow proposed joint stock companies to develop our resources in the northeast and in Xinjiang [in Central Asia] and how they turned out to be just the same as the schemes the colonialists and imperialists had." a research economist in Laioning prov-

ince commented. "We did get a lot of Soviet

assistance, hut we paid for everything plus in-

China

USSR

Mongolia

The value of these Soviet projects, which would have numbered more than 320 nationwide if Moscow had not withdrawn its remaining 1,400 specialists in 1960, has been estimated at more than \$2.2 hillion in 1955 dollars, making it one of the largest development pro-grams ever undertaken in a Third World coun-

Debt Is Source of Bitterness

The repayment of this debt, as well as that for more than \$1,2 billion in arms received during and after the Korean War, put China through some of its hardest years and led to the great hitterness that has come to characterize Chinese-Soviet relations in the last two dec-

The last serious border incident occurred in May 1978, when 40 Soviet soldiers attacked a

Manchuria Changchun

group of Chinese fishermen, according to Mr. Zhang, "We had our troops and militia ready hut we restrained ourselves and let the Russians withdraw to their side of the border." he

said. Moscow later apologized for the incident.
The deployment of forces along the border may become the first issue that Soviet and Chinese negotiators tackle seriously in their next round of talks in Moscow, A mutual thinning of forces is possible, diplomats in Beijing be-tieve. And Chinese officials have indicated a willingness to distinguish between Soviet forces that it believes to be threatening and those deployed toward the United States, Japan and

South Korea. "The Soviet Union has not put so many men along the border solely for defensive pur-poses." Mr. Zhang said. "Everyone knows our military capacity, that we are not able to invade and occupy and that our forces are defensive in character." Another Chinese official added, "Of course, we would not need so many troops for defense if the threat were reduced."

Behind Russia's Pretentious Façade

American Worker Found Inequality, Backwardness — and Warm Friendships

The writer, a graduate student at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs: worked as an editor for the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow from 1979 to 1981. This article is excerpted from The New York Times Mag-

By Marc Greenfield

TEW YORK — From the window of my apartment on Leninsky Prospekt, I had a view of two ponderous, ornate, semicircular buildings that rose on either side of the broad thoroughfare several blocks away. They were the gate to Stalin's Moscow, symbolizing the dictator's concern with display. Beyond these monoliths, the road, with its solid, squat apartment houses: remai architecture for Third World dignitaries, whose limousines flew up and down the avenue in impressive motorcades to and from the Vnukovo airport.

My hailding was somewhat different. It was typical of the raw, mass-produced apartment locks that went up all over the country in the decade after Stalin's death, as the Soviet Union's new leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, undertook a crash program to relieve the country's desperate housing shortage. The people, somewhat impratefully, called these dwellings khrushchoby, a play on the word trushchoby, or tenements. The contrast between the pompous edifices up the street and my own shabby abode was as good a symbol as I could find of the gulf between the Soviet Union's preten-

tions front and its inner reality.
Yet, cheerless and cramped though my tworoom apartment may have seemed by Western standards, the allocation of that amount of living space to a single person was wasteful luxuby Soviet criteria. (I "remedied" the situation by marrying a Russian woman, whom the authorities permitted to leave the country with me.) And I was in a privileged position in another way. Unlike foreign diplomats, correspondents and businessmen, who are forced to live in special compounds and find it difficult to break out of their isolation, I was able to live and work among the Russians and observe So-

viet society from within.

For two years, from 1979 to 1981, I worked in Moscow for the Novosti Press Agency. which always has two or three native Englishspeakers on its staff. Their joh is to help the agency make its English texts resemble English no mean task. I was hired after years of Soviet studies at McGill University in Montre-OR MADAME jal, and after spending four months at Lemingrad University perfecting my command of Russian. The vantage point afforded me by my musual position in Moscow has left me with an impression of an exhausted society trying to cauch up with the West while hiding its backswardness from foreign eyes — far different from the menacing image that Americans often er as lusing rath habits receive at home.

'Early Fulfillment'

A symbol of this less terrifying Soviet Union greeted me when I reported at the Novosti Press Agency to start work. It was a huge poster across the street that read: "Communists! Early fulfillment of plans is the promise of success!" The poster hung in a new wing that had been under construction for more than five years. That plan seemed no nearer fulfillment on the day I left Moscow than on the day I arrived.

One of the first rules I learned at Novosti was that office work in Russia is something you structure around expeditions to some store within walking or riding distance. For several hours a day, various Russian colleagues who should have been at their desks were out shopping. Their superiors turned a blind eye to their absence. How else could most Muscovites cope with a simunion in which the necessities of life are permanently in short supply? Everydung depends on hearing in time about some store that has just got in a new supply of food. clothes or other consumer items - and on getting there before the supplies run ont.

The situation was especially hard on the women in our office, most of whom had to be both breadwinners and housekeepers, since Russian husbands traditionally will not help with cooking and household chores. The rumor grapevine that kept track of what was in stock on any particular day was known by the Russkazata," or "One woman said." When word reached us that one woman said she saw, say, anushrooms on sale at a certain store, there was often a quick strategy session and a volunteer was sent to make purchases for all interested Unwritten rules govern behavior in a shop-

ping queue. The line often looks more like a mob, but your place is strictly yours; people run off to do other errands, hoping to make it hack in time as the line shuffles slowly to the sales counters, and there is hardly ever any dispute about reclaiming a spot.

Living in a Line

If you are not employed - and under Soviet law, only married women and pensioners have the right not to work — entire days can be spent standing in line. A woman friend of ours waited for eight hours one summer day outside a store that had received a delivery of Yugoslav slices and boots. She returned the next day at 6:30 A.M. to her reserved place -number 436. she told us - and was able to make her pur-

My wife, Olga, surprised me one day by coming home with some line Bulgarian grapes. There had been a long line - a wait of several hours - before one counter and no line at a second selling the same grapes, but from the bottom of the crates. These she bought in no time at all. Ostensihly, the crowd thought the first counter had the better product. My theory that most Russians have become so accustomed to standing in line for anything worth huying that they automatically suspect some-

thing is wrong if there is no line. Of course, as I learned from watching my higher-ups at Novosti, not all Russians must stand in line. Even at a fairly low level of the hureaucracy, many officials receive salaries high enough to enable them to huy things, for a few extra rubles, "through the hack door" on the black market. At Novosti, one of the editors would poke his head into our room every now and then and make some mysterious stures to the other Russian editors: He was taking orders for a zakaz, a food package. For middle-level bureaucrats, a broad selection of foodstuffs and consumer goods is available at special discount stores closed to the general public, as are the hard-currency stores for dipomats and other foreigners.

At the highest level, there is home delivery of choice food items and imported foreign manufactures. For all these more fortunate people, I am convinced, the queue is psychologically important as a symbol of the superior status they have worked so hard to achieve.

The Role of Privilege Which brings me to another reality of Rus-

sian life — the role of privilege. At Novosti, privileges in the form of goods and services were widely used to recruit informants, whose joh was to keep an eye on their fellow workers. Having to get around Moscow, like most Russians, hy public transportation or on foot. I became keenly aware of another form of privilege that foreign residents, with their cars, are less exposed to. I mean the privilege of sitting behind the wheel. Private cars practically plow through crowds of pedestrians at the cross-walks, whatever the law may be, the common attitude is that being in a car bestows hierarchical advantage, which should oot be demeaned by yielding to a pedestrian.

A third form of privilege is access to information. One day, at work. I happened to come across a pile of reports issued by the Soviet external press agency, Tass. Reading it, I realized that this was not part of the agency's daily file for public consumption; it was part of Tass's restricted service, meant only for the eyes of middle-level bureaucrats.

I had flipped through about 30 pages when the department chief entered the room. Realizing what I was doing, he told me brusquely lo stop. I explained that I had already read essentially the same material in a Western wire-service bureau, but this made no difference. He was upset because I was encroaching publicly on his authority — his hard-camed right to read a category of dispatches that was denied

to others.

However, I soon found that, in dealing with other Soviet insututions, I too was a person of some privilege, by virtue of working for so prestigious an organization as Novosti. When for instance, my telephone was disconnected hy mistake and I went to the local telephone office, I was yelled at and told that it would take at least a month to restore service; moreover. I would have to pay a fine, When Novosti called them about it, my phone was reconnected within 15 minutes and 1 was offered an

Most of my Russian colleagues were very casual about their work. One reason for this, of course, was the need to use working hours for shopping expeditions; another was the poor pay (as a foreigner on contract, I was in a special category). Lack of motivation seemed to be widespread. With the exception of several dedicated scholars and military men, the Russians I

knew seemed unconcerned about working well.

Novosti was a top-heavy organization providing employment for everyone from language students to retired intelligence agents. Most of the employees were concerned exclu-sively with furthering their careers and using the privileges offered at work. Only a handful of employees - loyal party members - were entrusted with writing about current events. The other writers were given chunks of written material and explicit instructions on how to organize it into article form.

After being checked by an editor for political "correctness," an article would be sent to one of the language departments, where it would be translated by a Russian staff member. Then, checked against the original, it would be given to one of the foreign editors, who was supposed to improve the quality of the translation. After this, the article would go to one of the Russian editors for final verifica-

The translations came to my desk not in English but in what might be called an Englishing of Sovietese, a hureaucratic jargon whose prime purpose is to keep the meaning amhiguous and hiurred. At first, doing what I thought I was hired to do, I did my best to turn the texts into clear English. But I quickly found that I was wasting my time: Whenever I succeeded in improving a translation, it would promptly be turned back into English So-

Stressing the Positive

I once listened in on a seminar for Novosti journalists. A senior editor explained bow to write correctly. One hrave soul in the audience couched a question in a long, pulitically safe introduction. He then asked: "How are we supposed to write convincingly about the Soviet economy when, even before we release our next five-year plan. Western specialists have already predicted its outcome?" The answer was that Novosu writers should stress the positive aspects of the economy and ignore the negative

The permissive artitude toward absenteeism went hand in hand, strangely enough, with a system of discipline. Novosti editors would total up the number of grammatical, translating or "political" mistakes allegedly made by each subordinate. In case of what was considered a serious error, the guilty party was summoned to the department bead's office for a severe reprimand. The employee then had to write an explanation of why he or she had made the mistake, and had to promise never to do it again. This upset some people quite a hit. But there were never any serious consequences, since under a system committed to finding jobs for all, a Soviet employee enjoys almost total

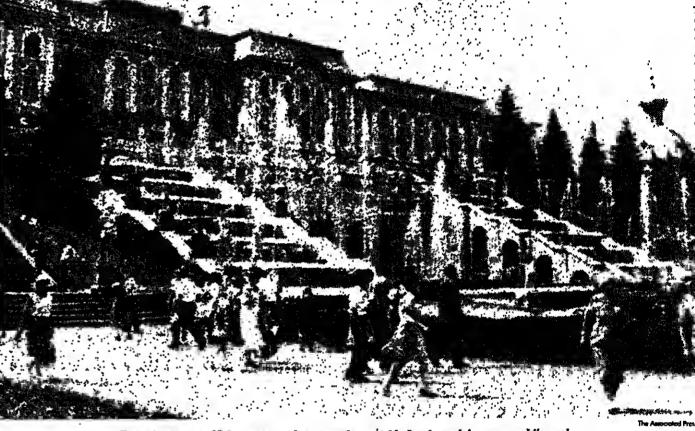
Much worse were the crincism sessions, or letuchki, at which the entire department staff gathered to criticize one person. After the poor retch had been made to feel like the lowest form of life on Earth, the department head, who had usually initiated the process with a scathing attack, would rise in commend the victim for the praiseworthy quality, overall, of his work.

The employee would take the floor, express ing gratitude for his comrades' very just criticism, which had given him new insights into his work, and promising to do better in the future. Nobody took these meetings seriously, except the persons informed that it was their turn to be criticized.

Boredom and Catcalls

I once attended an open meeting of Novosn's Communist Party cell. "Open" meant that all Novosu employees, including those who are not party members, were invited to attend. Five minutes after the meeting began, I received a note from one of my superiors asking why I had not chosen to go home early. (All meetings are held during working hours.) This note was followed by a second and third, asking the same question in other ways.

The next day, another boss called me in to explain that although "everybody" was invited. to attend these meetings, I was not. Obvinusly, my superiors did not want me to see my Soviet



Petrodvorets, an 18th-century palace complex outside Leningrad, is now a public park.

colleagues' lack of interest in party sessions the reading and chatting that went on the catcalls that greeted anybody who prolonged

There were also meetings at work to propagate basic information about civil defense. Such sessions are conducted throughout the country; judging from the ones at Novosti, they are not taken very seriously either. At the one meeting I attended, I saw people catching up on their reading during the lecture or even taking naps. The information dispensed was of a very rudimentary nature: where to take shelter (in basements and the subway system), where to find food and water, and so on, in

case of a nuclear attack.

The civil defense posters that hung in the managers' office of every apartment building were equally simplistic. One, for example, explained bow to recognize a nuclear explosion; another showed happy people being dug out of the ruhlle by men in radiation suits. Many Russians I talked to believed that these measures were the government's way of reassuring the people that if war came, the country would not be as unprepared as it had been on the eve of the Nazi invasion,

The Technology Gap

Like most Americans, I knew that, despite its advanced space and military programs, the Soviet Union was backward on the level of everyday technology. But it was not until I lived among the Russians that I realized the extent of that backwardness. Desk calculators were only beginning to go on sale in Moscow, and the most sophisticated model cost an engineer's monthly salary of 130 ruhles (\$195 by the official exchange rate at the time). Most stores still used abacuses, and banks had no electronic calculators. One out of every four phone calls I made while in Moscow produced vrong numbers.

The gap between the best and the commonly available is particularly pronounced in the health-care field. Most clinics and hospitals for the country's rulers rely on imported technology, while those for the population at large are poorly huilt and equipped. Although the Soviet state provides free medical care at the neighborhood clinic, the quality of treatment can be so poor and the wait so long that many Russians prefer to treat themselves at home, using homeopathic medicines, or to pay doctors an illegal fee to receive prompt attention.

The Soviet ambulance service has one very good feature: There is a doctor for each amhulance. The Russian name for the service -"Skoraya Pomoshch," or "Fast Aid" - is however, a misnomer, since it can take several hours to respond to an emergency call. When I tore a tendon in my leg in Leningrad, an ambulance arrived 90 minutes after my call. The doctor, a woman, reluctantly agreed to take me in for X-rays of my greatly swollen ankle. At the hospital, I had to manage five flights of

stairs to the emergency room without help from her or any of the attendants. They took an X-ray and told me I had a minor sprain. 1

got home by tram with the help of two friends. The injury finally healed by itself. My Russian friends had a grin-and-bear-it attitude toward medical treatment, perhaps in part because many painful treatments, such as drilling teeth, draining sinuses and even per-forming abortions, are generally administered without anesthesia.

Discouraging Abortions

Most Russians I talked to are convinced that the authorities want to keep abortions painful, though legal, to discourage their use at a time when the proportion of Russian compared with moo-Russian ethnic groups in the Soviet Union has decreased to a little over 50 percent. Russian couples in Moscow, with their low salaries and small apartments, usually prefer to have only one child. The government offers fi-nancial subsidies in large families, but the sums involved do not cover the expense of supporting even a single child.

The ordinary Russians, rather than members of the intellectual or official class, seemed to me to live in a mixed-up mental world. They regard themselves as the liberators, not the occupiers, of Eastern Europe. They cannot un-derstand why there should be such great ill will toward them in those countries, which — they are well aware — enjoy higher living standards than they do. They are particularly perplexed by the "fuss" made over Poland, since the Poles are "known to be" slouches who already live too well for their own good.

In their talks with me, Russians visualized the outside world as a hostile camp ready to tear them apart. However, they regarded the United States with great respect and curiosity and were tremendously impressed by what they knew of the American standard of living. On the other hand, Soviet society, with all its faults, seemed to meet their most important needs. This is the first generation of Russians since the revolution that has not known war or starvation, and their living standards, though low by Western criteria, are higher than most Russians can remember. As for freedom, they seem to find enough of it in the country's vast open spaces and, with jobs guaranteed by the state, in freedom from economic insecurity.

Nightly Gatherings

Moreover, most Russians seem engrossed by their very special hrand of human relations. Nothing is more essential to a Russian's happiness than acquiring good friends: Maybe it is because it is so hard to acquire anything else. An evening's entertainment is likely to involve a social gathering. .

All night long you talk, eat and drink, I think it is these conversations that are Russia's main charm and attraction for the foreigner. The hreadth of the topics discussed is exhilarating and reveals the eclectic nature of the

Russian intellectual. At first I wondered how my friends expected me to meet practically every night and go to work in the morning. It took little time to real-ize that if you do not take your job too seriously, if there is no real threat of being dismissed and your meager salary will always be there, you need not worry about coming to work ex-

hausted or a little hung over. My circle of friends was linked with others in Moscow, which in turn was linked with circles in other cities, so that I found myself part of a network of friends covering the entire country. On the principle that "Any friend of a friend is a friend of mine," I found myself accepted warmly and without question by people from various walks of life. But I had to be careful not to abuse their hospitality, for Russians will serve you with the best they have in their homes regardless of its cost or scarcity. I never met a Russian who would hesitate to offer the couch in his small apartment to a friend who dropped in without warning.

I also found the average Russian inordinately dependent on alcohol. Each Friday afternoon, the buses and the subway were full of office workers who bad ohviously got a head start on the weekend. Everybody drank, and nobody talked without liquor. Though a teetotaler. I was forced to develop a tolerance for vodka so as not to cut myself off from intellectual exchange.

A Toast to Friendship

My new talent came in handy one day, when I shared a train compartment with a colonel in the rocket corps on his way to a Soviet missile base. When I told him I was an American, he pulled out a bottle of vodka from under his pillow, filled an eight-ounce glass and gave it to me to gulp a toast to Soviet-American friendship. Luckily, he poured another glass for himself and the bottle was finished. Before he went to sleep, he shook his head sadly and said, You have no idea how much money we waste on these missiles. No idea. It's such a pity, such

Like others who have spent any time in the Soviet Union, I came hack with some firm opinions. There is a lot of hluff in what the Russians say about themselves and their society. Intensely patriouc, they are proud of the country's higness and enjoy competing with the United States in the only fields where they can - world influence and the arms race. On the other hand, anybody who has seen the disorganization that characterizes the Soviet civilian economy cannot hut wonder about the state of their military establishment.

A first step toward understanding the Russian colossus might be the realization that it is the most developed of the world's underdeveloped nations and not - as it is usually put the other way around.

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aid the recovery. Mr. Baldrige said.

adding that the high level of inter-

est rates was responsible for "de-laying the recovery" which he orig-inally thought would come in the middle of this year.

The Commerce Department re-

ported Tuesday that orders for du-

rable goods declined a seasonally adjusted 4.9 percent in October. Reuters reported from Washing-

The decline follows a revised in-

crease in September of 0.4 percent.

The department earlier reported September's increase as 0.2 per-

ployment total - which is expect-

ed to continue rising — was bal-anced by clear signs that EC gov-ernments' tough anti-inflation pol-

icies were at last beginning to pay

The rate of consumer price in-

crease was 0.9 oercent last month, with the increase for the 12 months

that ended in October falling to

10.1 percent, the lowest sloce mid-1979, the statistics hureau said.

in Brussels said the unemployment

lines would get looger as econo-mies continued to stagnate io

1983. But finance and employment

ministers at a meeting last week

Ecocomists at EC headquarters

■ Durable Goods Orders Fall

Page 9

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24. 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bayer Pessimistic on 1982 Earnings

LEVERKUSEN. West Germany (Reuters) — A cut in Bayer's dividend payment for 1982 from the 7 Deutsche marks paid on the 1981 results is unavoidable, managing board chairman Herbert Grünewald said Tuesday in reporting a 23.9-percent decline in pretax profit for the first nine months of 1982.

first nine months of 1962.

Mr. Grinewald said that it was 100 early to say how much the dividend would be cut but that the company could not make up in the final quarter for ground lost in the first three. He said parent company pretax profit was 491 million DM (\$196.4 million) in the first nine months.

against 645 million in the 1981 period.

Mr. Grünewald said pharmaceuticals and crop protection performed satisfactorily and would have to carry the burden of the 1982 dividend. He said world group exports declined 0.7 percent in the first nine months, compared with an increase of 15.1 percent a year ago.

Pabst Dissidents Raise Tender Offer

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — An investor group led by a dissident Pabst Brewing shareholder, Irwin L. Jacobs, raised its offer for three million shares of the company Tuesday from \$30 a share to \$35. It was the second such move in less than a week and followed by a day a U.S. Justice Department decision clearing the way for a rival bid by G.

Heileman Brewing.

Mr. Jacobs's group, JMSL, had raised its bid by \$6 a share Thursday.

It too, has received Justice Department clearance for its offer for Pabst, the fifth-largest U.S. brewer and 49-percent owner of eighth-ranked Olympia Brewing JMSL said that, as of noon Monday, more than 2.8 million shares had been offered to it.

IMSL's tender offer closes Friday, while Heileman's does not close and Dec. 2. Heileman — which has offered \$27.50 a share for up to 5.5 million Pabst shares, or 67 percent of the 8.2 million common shares outstanding — said Tuesday that about 3.9 million shares had been tendered to it as of late Monday.

Dan River Steps Up Merger Talks

DANVILLE, Virginia (UPI) — Dan River Inc. is negotiating a merger to head off a hostile takeover bid by the New York investor Carl Icahn, he textile maker has announced.

Mr. Icahn, who has been unable to increase his holdings in the company significantly, said Tuesday that he was extending for a week his offer to purchase up to two million shares at \$16.50 a share. When his original offer expired Monday night he had purchased 233,451 shares. Dan River opened Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$18 a share.

Dan River said Monday that it was stepping up talks with an unidentified company on a possible merger and that its board had authorized borrowing up to \$15 million to buy up Dan River stock.

Thais Ask Formal Approval for 767s

BANGKOK (Reviers) - That International, Thailand's national airline, has formally requested government approval to buy two Boeing 767 airliners instead of European Airbuses, Communications Ministry officials said Tuesday. They said the ministry would study the proposal before submitting it to the cabinet.

The airline canceled a \$116-million order for two Airbuses last month because of what it said were delays by the Airbus Industrie consortium in modifying the planes' General Electric engines. Airbus rejected the reason and refused to refund the carrier's \$3.5-million deposit.

New Hongkong-Midland Venture

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and its Marine Midland Banks subsidiary plan a joint venture based in New York to provide services for international treasury management, a Hoogkong & Shanghai spokesman said Tuesday.

He said it was anticipated the company, International Treasury Macagements, a pooling of the two companies' resources in foreign exchange market services, would operate in New York, London and Hong Kong. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board has called for public comment on the

Comsat Plans New Satellite Service

WASHINGTON (WP) - Comsat General Corp., using its satellite expertise, will offer a new worldwide service to help satellite owners and

manufacturers launch and keep satellites in orbit. The service by Comsat, a subsidiary of the Communications Satellite Corp., will complement launch-support services offered by Comsat in cooperation with the international satellite consortium Intelsat.

Howe Sees No Cure in **Pound Cut**

LONDON — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said Tuesday that Brit-ain cannot solve its basic lack of mpetitiveness abroad by a policy of currency depreciation. He told a parliamentary committee that that policy had been tried in the 1960s and had failed.

Sir Geoffrey faced repeated questions from opposition Labor Party members on the committee about how Britain's competitive position in world markets could be improved without cuts in nominal wages or a lower exchange rate. He said Britain bad to perform better than its major competitors.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reaffirmed the govern-ment's commitment to sound money and a market-related foreign exchange policy for sterling. She told Parliament on Tuesday that "oo one in the market should have any doubt about our steadfast determination to stand by our policy."

The chairman of the ruling Con-servative Party, Cecil Parkinson, said Tuesday that sterling was moving down to a level "where it is undervalued." But Mr. Parkinson, a member of Mrs. Thatcher's cahinet, said in a BBC radio interview that one reason for the recent sharp fall in sterling was a misunderstanding of events last week leading people to think the government was changing its policy or modifying it — which he denied.

The pound steadied against other currencies Tuesday after tak-ing a buffeting Monday on foreign exchange markets. Sterling fell three cents on Asian markets Mooday as dealers reacted to a newspaper report that the British government was prepared to see a further decline in the value of the currency. Despite Bank of England intervention, the decrease carried through to European markets.

The pound closed Tuesday in Londoo at \$1.5963 and at 4.0685 Deutsche marks, up slightly from \$1.594 and 4.053 DM Monday,

The government has been fol-. lowing a tough monetarist path, holding down public spending in its efforts to ease inflation. It is expected to make tax cuts next year as a preinde to a general election.

Analysts said Monday's British trade figures, which were better than had been expected, would allow the pound to recover some of its lost ground. But they coted that the figures showed that trade in manufactured goods was moving into deficit and that the economy was becoming ever more reliant on North Sea oil revenue, threatening a longer-term weakness in sterling.

Ashland Abandons Major U.S. Synfuel Project

would be doubtful.

that large commercial synfuel projects, such as Ashland's Breckin-

ridge coal conversion program,

ridge project demonstrates that,

even with maximum federal assis-

Warnings of a looming price war

have been increasing in recent

weeks. The Gulf states say they are tire of bearing the burden of de-fending OPEC's \$34-a-barrel benchmark price in an oversup-

plied market while others take more than their allocated share of

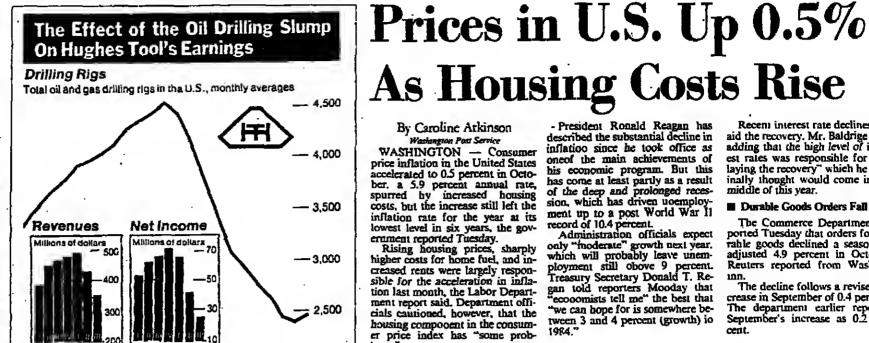
Iran has labeled the threat of a

price-cutting war as bluff and is

pumping more than twice its daily quota of 1.2 million barrels, indus-

try sources said.

The suspension of the Breckin-



Oil Glut Drills Into **Hughes Tool's Profit**

By Thomas J. Lucck

New York Times Service
HOUSTON — From the window of William A. Kistler Jr.'s 65th-floor office here there are few apparent signs of trouble in the local economy. From this height, new office construction seems to spring up from a flat urban landscape like derricks in a rich Texas oil field. But the view masks the growing problems in an industry whose wealth shaped this

Mr. Kistler is president of Hughes Tool Co., the world's largest mannfacturer of drill bits for oil wells. For Hughes, and for most of the oil industry, 1982 has brought radical, sometimes devastating changes.

"We're in for a shakeout," Mr. Kistler said, "There are a bunch of little companies out there that are bankrupt right now. They've just

oeglected to say so."

The shakeout is approaching because of the worldwide oversupply of

crude oil and natural gas. Oil companies say the prices they now receive for newly discovered oil and gas do oot justify drilling at the high level reached last year. Although Hughes does not own drilling rigs, its business has been battered because sales are tied directly to the volume of oil drilling.

Hughes, which keeps records on oil and gas drilling, reported last month that domestic drilling was in its steepest decline in the history of the industry. The company said that after a two-year boom there were 4,530 oil rigs in operation last December. Today there are 2,379, it said. lo the third quarter, Hughes said its net income fell 65 percent, from \$67 million to \$23 million. Sales declined 26 percent, from \$457.7 million to \$340.5 million. The company reported that oet income for the first mine months of 1982 fell 25 percent, from \$182.6 million to \$135.8 million, Sales fell 2 perceot, from \$1.29 hillion to \$1.26 billion.

The company said the sudden decline in drilling had forced it to impose sharp cost-cutting measures. Since last January, it has reduced its work force by 15 percent, to 17,000 employees. Capital spending, planned earlier at \$350 million this year, has been sliced to \$310 million, and Mr. Kistler said that oext year it would be "about ooe-third" the

The company's problems are also reflected in the value of its stock which has plunged from more than \$40 a share a year ago to about \$20 in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Hughes's current problems, meanwhile, follow an almost constant growth between 1973 and 1981. This growth was fueled by the Arab oil embargo in 1973, which created rich incentives for new drilling. The year earlier, Hughes, which had been owned by Howard Hughes,

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

when the administration predicts the economy will start to pick up. But Mr. Baldrige said "we feel quite confident" that inflation will not speed up in 1983, and the in-der will presiste an increase of hepledged to keep the fight against price rises and excessive public spending at the forefront of ecothe office said. dex will register an increase of be-tween 5 percent and 6 percent. Officials said the gloomy ucem-NYSE Prices Off; Dow at 990.99

described the substantial decline in

inflatioo since he took office as

oneof the main achievements of his economic program. But this has come at least partly as a result of the deep and prolonged reces-sion, which has driven ucemploy-

ment up to a post World War II

only "noderate" growth next year, which will probably leave unemployment still obove 9 percent. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Re-

gan told reporters Mooday that "economists tell me" the best that

"we can hope for is somewhere be-

tween 3 and 4 percent (growth) io

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — The number of uoemployed in the European Community soared to 11.5 million

last month, but the inflation rate

fell to its lowest point for more

Recession pushed the unemploy-

ment total to another postwar high

of 10.3 percent of the working

population in October, compared

population in October, compared to a revised 10.2 percent the previous month, the EC's statistics office said Tuesday. The total excludes Greece, which joined the community only last year and whose figures are not comparable with the said other markets states.

with those of other member states,

than three years.

Unemployment Rises in EC,

But Inflation at 3-Year Low

Administration officials expect

record of 10.4 percent.

NEW YORK - Wall Street stock prices closed lower for the third consecutive trading day as investors showed concern that the near-term dip in interest rates was stalled and that the economic recovery was faltering.
The Dow Jooes industrial aver-

By Caroline Arkinson

ber. a 5.9 percent annual rate,

inflation rate for the year at its

The moothly increase in the coo-sumer price index in October com-

pared with increases of 0.2 percent

in September and 0.3 percent in

August, So far this year, consumer prices

have risen at an annual rate of 4.9

perceot, the Labor Department

said. Commerce Secretary Mal-

colm Baldrige predicted Tuesday
that the index increase by the end

of the year would be in the range

of 5 percent. This is sharply lower

than the 8.9 percent recorded for all of 1981 and 12.4 percent infla-

tion rate in 1980. The annual rise

for this year would be the lowest since 1976, when prices climbed by

ther decline in inflation oext year,

Mr. Baldrige does oot see a fur-

Nov. 15

age closed under 1,000 for the first time since the final trading day of October, ending off 9.01 points to 990.99. The drop added to a 10.85point decline Friday and a 21.25-

point fall Monday.

The index had been up more than two points early in the morahunting, but closed near its low for the day. Losing issues outpaced advances 2 to 1 as volume of 72.92 million shares continued Monday's

moderate pace The market is now bending down under the weight of poor ecocomic oumbers," said Robert Stovall, an analyst with Dean

Analysts said that investors had been willing to overlook poor ecocomic oews as long as the chance that there would be good

news about interest rates. The Federal Reserve Board cut the discount rate from 9% percent rate at most banks to 11% perceot. But analysts said that, while they expected the Fed to sustain its looser economic policy, another drop in the discount rate would likely oot come before the end of the year, if at all.

Adding to interest rate concerns was a statement Tuesday by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. president, Kenneth Thygersoo, that conventional 30-year. mortgage loans had dropped as low as they were likely to go.
A rise in U.S. consumer prices

surprised some analysts. Also of concern, analysts said, was the announcement Tuesday by

the Commerce Department that

to 9 percent Friday, prompting a durable goods orders fell 4.9 per-drop Monday in the prime interest cent in October compared with a 0.4-percent rise in September.

O.4-percent rise in September.
On top of all this, analysts said, the market is historically weak about this time of year. "There's an old saying that the bears have Thanksgiving and the hulls have Christmas," Mr. Stovall said.

Brokerage house stocks regained some of the ground they lost Mooday. E.F. Hutton (ex-dividend) rose % to 40% while Merrill Lynch

rose % to 40% while Merrill Lynch was up 14 to 60. But Paine Webber, which had been strong in recent weeks, fell 1% to 44%.

Market Closed

All financial markets in Japan were closed Tuesday for a public

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move more forcefully into the de-velopment of a synthetic fuels in-dustry, such an industry may not materialize. Ashland's chairmen, inridge," the agency said in a state-ment "regretting" the cancellation. The Breckinridge project fell victim to the same economic reali-Even the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp. conceded that market couditions have changed so dramatically

John R. Hall, said Monday in an-nouncing the decision to suspend a project that Ashland has worked

on in Kentucky for more than 10

"The nation faces a dilemma,"
he said. "If we rely on the free
market with only limited govern-

ment assistance, synthetic fuels may not be available in the next

crisis when they will be badly needed."

Arabs to Meet on Oil Price Dispute

By Thomas Thomson

By Martha Hamilton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Ashland Oil

and Bechtel have withdrawn from

one of the last remaining U.S. syn-

thetic fuels projects, writing off millions of dollars and suggesting

that government attempts to devel-

op a synthetic fuels industry are

.Unless the government wants to

KUWAIT - Arab oil exporters et here this week to discuss how lo wert a price war threatening the Organization of Petroleum Exportsing Countries. The 10 members of the Osganization of Arah Petrole-tin, Exporting Countries were to start informal meetings Tuesday dight before a ministerial session Wednesday.

Oil ministry sources said the priwity in the informal talks would be to consider ways of preventing price-cutting war between OPEC's Gulf members and other sellers whom they accuse of disre-landing pricing and production

The sources said the talks were important because they were the sast scheduled gathering of a group of OPEC members before next

1.5975 11.4975 3.4993 0.5723 0.67044

L935 -

month's ministerial meeting of the

13-member organization. The OAPEC members who are also members of OPEC will discuss the date of next month's potentially atomy meeting, the sources said. The venue has already been switched from Lagos, reportedly to Vienna, and at least one Gulf state has reportedly proposed that the date be changed from Dec. 9 to Dec. 18 from Dec. 9 to Dec. 18.

Several key ministers will be absent from the Kuwait meeting, the sources said. The Saudi oil minis-ter, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, ter, Sheakh Anmed Zaki Yamani, is unlikely to attend, they said, as are the ministers of Algeria, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Their absence would appear to have no political significance.

OAPEC is a mainly technical body the approximates oil industry developed.

that coordinates oil industry devel opment in the Arab world. It has

5.614 91.32 5.122 4.6 77.275 526,34 29.534 0.3515 0.020 29.33 14.90 76.57 4.490 4

0.4523 0.8876 0.0074 0.0084 0.1323 0.0247 0.0446

45.425 2.0047 53.1192 2.3462

2.211 1,1241

no formal pricing role. **CURRENCY RATES**

their bank exchange rates for Nov. 23, excluding bank service charges.

\$ D.M. F.F. LL. Gidr.

4449 199.48 38.695 0.1893
1920 19.5145 4.598 3.284 12.8175

40653 25.55 1.7545 91.22

2279.69 576.45 203.74
1.5975 0.1992 0.1392 0.688 0.3585

1.4993 86.095 20.445 0.1094 76.57

Equiv. Currency 31.5.5 0.0319 Isruell shaked 31.375 0.0339 Japanese yes 257.53 3.4153 Kunsoff disor 0.5928 0.4624 Medov.rinosit 2.3575 0.1382 Norw, kruen 7.2375 0.1045 Phit. nego 9.3877. 8.0109 Port-nego 7.4022 6.7027 Comedicated 3.442

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More than \$6,000,000 currently Call or write Royall Frazier at TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plazo, New York, New York 10005 212-269-1041 Telex 8MI 667 173 UW.

about \$800 million by shurring down the Colooy oil-shale project in Colorado and caused Sohio last month to write off millions of dollars invested in a syntheoc fuels project in Wyoming.

A combination of uncertaioty over crude oil prices, the massive capital investment occded to build tance, which is limited under the Energy Security Act, the current oil market and other economic conditions dictate serious probthe project, the possibility of conlems for projects as large as Breckstruction cost overruns oo such a large project and tax law changes that made the project less attrac-tive led to the decision to suspend the Breckinridge project, Mr. Hall

The Breckinridge project and Sohio's Hampshire project were fi-nalists for the first financial assistance that the synfuel agency would have awarded oo its own The agency inherited two shale-oil projects, including Colony, that had already won support from the Department of Energy before the

synfuel agency existed.

The scrubbed projects and the Synthetic Fuels Corp. itself were born in a time when oil prices were skyrocketing and it seemed that synthetic fuels would soon become an economic alternative.

cession drove oil demand and prices down, leaving the nascent industry in thin air. "Conservation is here to stay,

said Representative Tom Cor-coran, an Illinois Republican. Conservation has beaten synfuels." Mr. Corcoran said he had written President Ronald Reagan, recommending that the latter "pull the plug" on the Synthetic Fuels Corp. "Unless we come forward with 100 percent guarantees, Ashland and others are not going to

Supporters of n strong synthetic fuels industry argue that responding to passing market conditions is short-sighted and that to abandon support for synfuel now would cost the nation dearly in the future. The softness in the oil market will not last, Michael S. Koleda, president of the National Couocil on Synthetic Fuels Production, has often ooted.

"The future development of a synthetic fuels industry, so vital to national security, must remain a priority with our government," Ashland's Mr. Hall said.

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE



Crédit Commercial de France has announced a reorganization of its international department Charles de CROISSET will second Jean de ROQUEFEUIL in the management of the department.

Responsibilities within the department will be as follows:



investment banking - Gérard ENGEL; foreign branches - Roger LAU; correspondent banking - Louis RIGANO; commodity trade finance -Philippe de MONTJOU; administration, subsidiaries Pierre GUERDER, Jérôme LE MASSON; foreign exchange - Paul PASSIEUX; export import finance Charles de CROISSET Jean-Claude DAMERVAL

The offers made by

Charterhouse Japhet plc

on behalf of

Woolworth Holdings plc

(formerly called Paternoster Stores plc)

for the whole of the issued share capital of

F. W. Woolworth p.l.c.

became unconditional in all respects on 12th November, 1982

November, 1982

On Wednesday November 17th, before several dignitaries, the BOUYGUES Company of France erected the final precast segment of the Buhiyan bridge in Kuwait.

The Bubivan hridge is a 2.5 kilometer precast, prestresse structure linking the Island of Bubiyan to mainland Knwait. This impressive project was designed by Pierre RICHARD, research Director of the BOUYGUES Group, with the help of this design office engineers and technical staff. It is the culmination of ten years of research, implementing a series of innovative techniques in architecture.

search, implementing a series of innovative techniques in architecture, structural engineering, precasting, erection and prestressing. BOUYGUES submitted the project in 1980, in conjunction with a design contest sponsored by the gouvernment of Koweit, competing against leading companies from Europe, the United States and the Far East. The Kuwaitai Ministry of Public Works, represented by Mr Mohammed AL SANI and Mr Ali ABDULLAH and assisted by their advisor, Mr Tony MIRELLES from the American Federal Highway Administration, selected the BOUYGUES proposal from among several concrete and steel bridge designs. The BOUYGUES design offered innovative and interesting technical aspects, coupled with a shorter construction period and a better price.

The contract was signed on May 4, 1981, the first segment was cast on February 12, 1982 and erected on Jone 19, 1982, for a mne-month time lapse between the precasting and erection phases. Furthermore, the bridge will be delivered four months ahead of the initial contract schedule. BOUYGUES wishes to take this opportunity to tank the SETRA (Technical Research Organisation for the French Roads and Bridges Administration) the LCPC (Central Laboratory of the French Roads and Bridges Administration) and the ANVAR (National Agency for the Promotion of Research), for their role in the studies and timely execution of large-scale test models, built during the brief period preceding project erection.

Notice of Redemption to the Holders of CITY OF MARSEILLES

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Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above loan. Banque Internationale & Luxembourg S.A. as Fiscal Agent, has effected the drawing by lot relating to the annual redemption instalment of U.S. 864,000. becoming due on December 19th, 1982.

Taking into consideration the Notes repurchased or drawn by lot in previous vears, and taking into consideration the notes presented for payment personant to the holders' option in 1981, the following note numbers will become reimbursable at 101% on and after December 19th, 1982.

no. 479 to 484 inclusive no. 501 to 504 inclusive no. 651 to 659 inclusive no. 689 to 697 inclusive

no. 996 to 1000 inclusive no. 1038 to 1052 inclusive

no. 987 to 992 inclusive They should be presented for payment with all unmatured coupons attached at the offices of the paying agents mentioned on the Notes and in the prospectus. The aggregate principal amount of Notes remaining outstanding after December 19th, 1962 will be U.S. 8652,000...

Notes redeemable in previous years and not yet presented for payment: 1; 3; 21; 100-103; 153; 3299; 3320-3321; 4266-4268; 5335.

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Sub-repling Hair Herald Part Tribune

Part 1945

Part 1945

Part 1945

United Nations Adopt World Charter

B29s Bomb Boy at the Dike Seized Gold Ban on Aggression Is Voted.

10 Japanese Seized Gold Ban on Aggression Is Voted.

Seen Put to Human Rights Guoranteed

War Plants Seen Put to United Nations' New World Charter Provides for Reich's Use Collective Procedure and Solution of Parley's Success

Luxembourg, November 1982.

New Secrecy Breach Is Alleged by IBM

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

NEW YORK - International Business Machines has settled a lawsuit against one of three former employees it accused of stealing corporate secrets but has added new accusations to its suit against the two other defendants.

In papers filed Monday in the New York state Supreme Court, BM said two former senior engineers, Lewis C. Eggebrecht and Peter J. Stearns, had served as paid consultants for an IBM competitor starting last April The new charges were in addition to those described in the previous complaint against the engineers.

The original suit, filed in September, accused the three IBM employees of forming a company, Bridge Technology Inc., to market devices for the personal computer field based on proprietary know-ledge of IBM's developments in the field.

1BM dismissed the three and filed the suit after its own security force conducted an undercover investigation in which one of the defendants, William W. Erdman, was taped as he tried to sell products and designs to Tecmar Inc., a Cleveland-based manufacturer of products that attach to IBM's per-

sonal computer. 1BM said it had settled its com-

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The undersigned announces that as from 29th November 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 19 of the CDRs Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, plc., each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dis. 9,07(re interim dividend for the contraction 21st December 1982). vear ending 31st December 1982) 4. p. per share. Tax credit £.8570 = D8s. 3.99 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this fa-

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

terdam, 16th November 1982

plaint against Mr. Erdman, a fotmer marketing executive. Mr. Erdman, without admitting liability, consented to a permanent

injunction prohibiting him from disclosing or using fBM confidential information of trade secrets. the corporation said. He also agreed to pay hack a portion of his past salary to make full disclosure to IBM about his activities with the other defendants and to testify

at the trial, the company said.
"We got what we wanted."
IBM's spokesman, Edward Nanas, said in explaining the settlement.
Neither Mr. Erdman nor his attorney, John R. Bartels, could be reached for comment Monday.

The new charges against Mr. Eg-gebrecht and Mr. Stearns say the two engineers consulted for Syntrex Inc. of Eatontown, New Jersty, a manufacturer of word processors and other office equip-ment. According to the amended suit, the two men worked on a device that allows the Syntrex word processor to communicate with IBM System 34 and System 38

According to 1BM's complaint, Mr. Stearns and Mr. Eggebrecht visited Syntrex several times and, at one time, Mr. Eggebrecht gave Syntrex a design for a device that contained proprietary information. IBM also said Syntrex and Mr. Stearns had drafted and exchanged contracts pertaining to the consulting, but they were not signed. IBM did not say how it had learned of the consulting

William J. Greer, the attorney representing the two engineers, said they had been consulting on their own time and that IBM was making "a mountain out of a mole

According to Mr. Greer, the two ngineers had visited Syntrex to discuss financing a new company they hoped to form. In the discus-sions, Syntrex said it was having trouble connecting its word pro-cessors to the IBM computer. Mr. Greer said the two IBM engineers had offered to help Syntrex, not by offering proprietary information but by helping interpret publicly available IBM manuals.

"It was something that their men could easily have done themselves but it would have taken them two weeks," Mr. Greer said.

Truman Tells Closing Session of San Francisco Conference It Has

EUROPEAN

EDITION



William A. Kistler Jr.

Oil Surplus Hurting Hughes Tool

(Continued from Page 9)

the late financier, was sold in a \$150-million stock offering and became a publicly held concern. The company immediately began a series of acquisitions, keeping drill bits as its largest single product line but broadening into other kinds of oil field products and ser-

The downturn in oil drilling is having its greatest impact on the relatively small, independent oil-men who went deeply into debt in recent years to purchase rigs, which range in price from \$125,000 to more than \$10 million. Since 1980, these oilmen have been joined by outside investors in a frantic rush to find oil.

Analysts maintain that oil drill-

ing — as well as Hughes's business
— has not yet hit bottom. "I'd be astounded if they don't report a But Hughes has not been im-

continued falloff in the fourth quarter," said Fred Z. Mills Jr. of Rotan Mosle Inc. in Houston.

At Hughes, senior executives \$25 they did not expect the drilling boom in be repeated. But they add that the reduced level of drilling this year, and an expanding surplus of rigs, had reduced the cost of drilling by 25 percent.

Because of the declining costs, the deals will come back. Mr. Kistler said, He maintained that a gradual increase in drilling activity will begin next year.

In the years since it became a publicly held concern. Hughes has occupied one of the most envied positions in the oil industry. The antic rush to find oil.

Many of those oil operations are used by Mr. Hughes to finance his now facing foreclosure on the interests in motion pictures, airbank loans they took out to craft and other ventures, had a rapidly expanding market and saw its net income increase by an aver-

of drill bits have advanced substantially, its share of the expanding market has been enoded by Smith International Inc. of New-port Beach, California, Smith, whose drill bit sales in the early 1970s amounted to less than half those of Hughes, has almost pulled

While drill bits remain Hughes's largest product line, other oil field products and services have grown in recent years to account for almost half of its sales.

Mr. Kistler said the depressed conditions in the oil industry may provide "line opportunities for other acquisitions

For now, he emphasized that the company would be handicapped. by flat or even declining earnings until there is an improvement in the level of oil drilling. This cont-pany — and most of the industry - isn't going to do any better until people go out again hoking for oil," he said.

W. German GNP Expected to Rise 1% in '83

BONN — West Germany's gross national product will grow a real 1 percent in 1983 after a 1 percent decline this year, the government's Council of Economic Advisers predicted Tuesday in their annual re-

The advisers had made the same

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Leaders of

the U.S. nuclear industry have be-

Society, met here last week, and

unlike most conventions, the spirit

Expressions of disenchantment

with the nuclear policies of the ad-ministration were repeated in offi-cial speeches, news conferences

"The nuclear power industry

hasn't been helped all that much hy the Reagan administration."

said Theodore Stern, executive vice

president of Westinghouse Elec-

tric, one of the largest suppliers of

nuclear reactors, at a lunch with

The state of the nuclear indus-

"The state of the nuclear industry is tragic," asserted Howard W. Wahl, vice president of the Bechtel Power Corp., reflecting the tone of the forum's annual conference, which more than 1,000 industry members attended. "Because nuclear power has become so politicized, and because it lacks the

strong bipartisan leadership it requires, no one is building new

Mr. Wahl said that, given the current environment, he would not

recommend that any utility build a

nuclear power plant until condi-tions improve. He and other indus-

try leaders blamed what they termed a lack of leadership on the

part of the administration for con-

tributing to the lack of progress on

was glum.

plants."

nuclear energy.

and informal chats.

reporters last Tuesday.

U.S. Nuclear Industry

Specifically, they cited the ad-ministration's failure to persuade

Congress to enact legislation establishing a timetable for the disposal

ment in reprocessing spent nuclear

Industry leaders gave several reasons for pessimism. Growth of domestic nuclear power is at a vir-

tual standstill. No new orders for

nuclear reactors have been placed

since 1978, plans to construct 16-nuclear units have been canceled

so far in 1982 and prospects for new plant orders in the near future

Many people in the industry had

been reluctant to blame the admin-

istration for their difficulties. President Ronald Reagan has issued

endorsements of nuclear power, and his administration's agencies

dealing with nuclear power are staffed with officials who come from the nuclear power industry.

Energy offered a series of propos-als designed to accelerate the

building and licensing of nuclear

power plants. Those included pro-

posals to require centralized review

for prospective plants before a util-

ity decides to apply for a construc-

tion permit.

ings on licensing applications.

Last month, the Department of

fuel and in related projects.

Government budget planning assumes zero growth in 1983 after a 1-percent decline in 1982.

The advisers report said eco-nomic data published since the special report was made have pro-

prediction in a special report is-sued Oct. 11 at the government's tial forecasts generally. 11 said favorable economic factors will be insufficient to bring about complete recovery but noted

that upturns in expectations have in the past reinforced pressure for But the group said it will be im-

possible to say before 1984 whether lasting and strong recov-ery can be achieved, especially in the area of employment. The advisers said key industrial

countries have not yet found their Starts to Assail Reagan way out of economic stagnation so the danger of a downturn in the world economy is not yet removed.

The success of some countries, including the United States, in stabilizing their economies should, however, cause interest rates to fall unemployment and because fiscal policies have been aimed at restoring confidence that has been tost through years of growing public deficits.

The report assumes average growth of about 2 percent in world trade in 1983.

The report predicts that West German exports will grow a real 2.5 percent in 1983 from this year. giving little strength tri the economy, and that imports will grow ?

Private spending will decrease percent in 1983 after a 2-percent decline this year, and inflation is expected to rise 4 percent after a 5-percent increase in 1982, it said.

Public sector spending next year is likely to grow 3 percent and re-cause by about 4.5 percent, creating a public sector deficit of 70.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$27.6 billion), 5 billion DM less than in

further during 1983, although the pace of the decline will slow from of nuclear waste and the slow pace of efforts to reform the nuclear gun to express disappointment recent levels, they said. with the Reagan administration, regulatory apparatus. The report said modest wage settlements appear more likely beon which they had once pinned their hopes for a reversal of the in-They also referred to a lack of 1982, the report said. priority on one-step licensing and dustry's precipitous decline. other measures that the industry argues would speed plant construc-tion and licensing. Leaders also said there was insufficient invest-The industry's two largest trade associations, the Atomic Industrial Forum and the American Nuclear

By David Keefe

LONDON - Lloyd's of London, the world's largest insurance market, says its audit working group hopes to bave new rules on reinsurance arrangements ready for implementation by the Dec. 31,

The announcement of work on the new rules, which would deal with disclosures that underwriting agents must make of their rein-surance agreements, was made on Monday. The story of Lloyd's tan-gled reinsurance problems had taken another turn earlier in the day with the resignation of the chair-man of Minet Holdings, Britain's

Minet is under investigation by both Lloyd's and the British Department of Trade.

and approval of engineering ad-Industry sources said rein-

Lloyd's Striving to Complete Plan on Reinsurance Audits

1982, audit of underwriters.

fifth largest insurance broker.

justments needed for safety reasurance arrangements, whereby insons and to limit the scope of hearsurers lay off the risks they insure with other insurers, are at the heart They also included plans to of the biggest crisis Lloyd's has faced in its 300-year history. adopt one-step licensing to replace the current two-stage system and to allow advance approval of sites

The Alexander Howden Group, which is also under investigation by Lloyds and the Department of Trade, is also involved in reinsurance arrangements. Howden is a subsidiary of Alexander & Alexander Services of the United

industry sources said on

derwriters can often have benefi-cial interests in reinsurance companies that are not revealed to the members of the syndicates on whose behalf they underwrite busi-

They said underwriters and brukers can also have other relation-ships with reinsurance entities that could be construed as creating a conflict of interest.

The audit working group was formed recently to look into the general audit requirements of underwriters and to see whether revommendations for greater disclosure could be implemented by the

The resignation of John Wallrock, the Minet chairman came three weeks after he had assumed the executive chairmansh of two Minet companies whose chairman, Peter Dixon, suspended himself from his duties at the request of Lloyd's.

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Paris Commodities

Lack of foresight on policy aggravates slump in Japanese economy

After a continuous aggravation since last autumn, many of the Japaoese economic indicators are showing signs of bottoming out after July. But this does not necessarily ensure optimism for the future. The stimulation package announced by the Government early in October is not powerful enough, while the political upheaval triggered by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's announcement to resign has obscured the fate of the all-important administrative reform and fiscal restructuing, and the outlook for business as well.

Personal consumption

Since the latter part of last fiscal year, Japao's economic growth has been sustained by domestic demand, in place of external demand that played that role previously. However, about the only area of domestic demand showing expansion of any significance is personal consumption, with corporate investment and housing continuing weak.

According to the national income statistics, private housing in the April-June period rose 3.2 per cent after inflation over the preceding period. This seemingly robust gain, however, was a product of inadequacy in seasonal adjustment Compared with a year earlier, private housing during that period marked a drop. In comparison with the preceding period, seasonally-adjusted housing starts decreased 1.t per cent in the January-March period, increased 2.2 per cent during April-June, and decreased 2.3 per cent in July and August. Any significant increase in housing starts appears to be ruled out in the future as interest on housing loan is set to be raised, and there no longer is absolute shortage of homes. Capital investment by private

enterprises is projected to rise 10 per cent or so during the current fiscal year, according to surveys conducted by major institutions. This figure, however, can be deceptive as an indicator of the trend of business capital investment as a whole In fiscal 1981, for example, investment by enterprises covered by these surveys also rose by some 10 per cent, but capital investment as measured in the national income statistics increased by a mere 0.6 per cent. The difference is explained by the fact that these surveys on capital investment are biased for big enterprises, missing smaller businesses whose investment is

falling sharply.

In the current fiscal year, capital expenditures of smaller firms don't look like turning upward because of sluggish exports and housing, a levelling off in personal consumption, and uncertainty over the future. Since, moreover, even big businesses are revising downward their investment programs, 'capital investment as a whole will remain in the

doldrums.
Following a strong rise in early months of this year, personal consumption is somewhat slowing down recently. Seasonally-adjusted private consump tion, according to the family expenditure survey, decreas-ed 0.4 per cent in July-September and 0.1 per cent in October-December, last year. They rose sharply by 3.8 per cent in January-March but stayed flat in April-June, this year, respectively, over the preceding period. The average for July-August was up a modest 1.3 per cent over that for

the preceding three months. Increase in consumer spending, moreover, is taking place primarily in services, such as education, entertainment and medicare. Growth of spending for goods is relatively limited, meaning that impact on production is not so extensive as the rate of increase in consumption might suggest.

Nor is optimism justified for the future. For one thing, consumer price advance has quickened a little bit after August, if not jeopardizing the basic stability. Another worrying lactor is the rising mood for restraint on wage increase in private industries along with the Government's decision to freeze wages for public workers. Also putting a drag on consumption in real terms is the continuous rise in tax payment and social insurance **Exports**

Exports continue to fall behind the year-earlier level for a variety of reasons - prolonged slump io industrialized economies, resultant delay in invectory liquidation in export markets, and slump in the developing world involving both oil producing and non-oil producing countries.

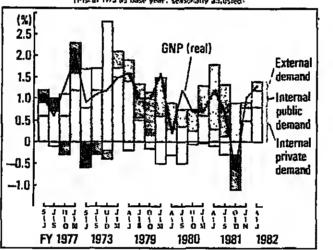
But there are signs that the drop is coming to an end Exports in dollar value on a customs basis rose 0.7 per cent over the preceding month after seasonal adjustment in September, compared with the continuous drop from May through August. The export volume index also rose a seasonally adjusted 2.0 per cent in September. compared with a 5.6 per cent drop in

August. These trends don't seem to indicate a an Unturn in exports. The value of export letters of credit received in September, for example, declined 6.1 per cent from the same month of last year - the ninth consecutive drop. There aren't growth products and booming markets around Exports, therefore, are expected to stay stagnant at the present level for some time to come.

Among official demand, cootracts for public works investment, which plays a role to stimulate business, was up a.1 per cent over a year earlier in April-June on the strength of the frontioaded execution. The growth rate, however, was down sharply to 1.6 per cent in July-September. For the six months to September, the growth rate was 4.7 per cent, compared with the 10.3 per cent in the preceding six months. The reason for the weaker growth was a low level of contracts for public works investment by prefectural and municipal governments whose financial positions are general-

ly deteriorating. It is feared, moreover, that the high contract rate 177.3 per cent as targeted) in the first half of the fiscal year may lead

to a sluggish second half. While mining and manufacturing production remains listless, its decline that started last autumn has nearly come to an



Changes in Rate of Demand Contribution to Real GNP

end. Compared with the preceding period, the seasonally-adjusted production index was down 1.0 per ceot in January-March and down 1.6 per cent in April-June, but it went by up by 1.4 per cent in July-August. Similarly, shipments have stopped declining, and the inventory ratio has turned upward after May or

Government's policy In a bid to deal with sluggishness in demand, the Government laid down on October 8 a package of measures amount ing, in terms of the cost of projects involved, to ¥2,070 billion. In announcing the package, the Government said it would boost the economy's growth by 0.7 percentage point, sending the fiscal 1982 growth rate to 3.4 per ceot.

But the announced measures have the following problems: 11 Appropriations for public works lack a solid basis as ¥400 billion worth is simply borrowing from next fiscal year's budget, which makes it dubious if projects to be financed this way can get under way during the current fiscal year. Another ¥500 billion worth of projects to be imple-mented by local governments may be hard to materialize because of difficulties facing local governments' finance. 21 As for housing, projects to

be financed by private funds are also counted 3) Measures for smaller enterprises do not go as far as to include investment tax credit; raise of the ceiling on leoding to smaller firms by the Government's special financial institu-

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tions is about the only measure to speak of.

U.S. Money Rates

4) Nothing can be done to the slump in exports which is the prime factor for the current stagnation of business. The Government is finding it

impossible to take to bolder measures, such as income tax cut because it faces the prospect of tax revenue shortages of over ¥6 trillion for the current fiscal year. The government's refusal to raise public workers' wages to reduce budget deficit will tend to slow consumption. In order to make both ends meet, the Government is being forced to issue additional bonds amounting to ¥ 3.9 trillion. This will apply an upward pressure on long-term interest rates and could put further drag on business capital investment and

The persistent weakness of the yen is nothing but the re-flection of the weakness of the Japanese economy itself with a built-in problem of massive fiscal deficits to which a clear solution is yet to be worked out, In order to dissipate the dark cloud over the Japanese economy, the first business to order on the domestic front will be to

forts to reduce fiscal deficits. Whoever may succeed Zenko Suzuki in the top post, it will become mandatory for him to present the nation with a more viable and solid medium-range program to achieve fiscal bal-ance and administrative streamlining. That alone will be able to lead to well-programmed and firm actions on the part of private businesses.

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Bolivia Is Given 2-Month Delay on

Debt Repayment

The Associated Press

LA PAZ — Bolivia has won two-month reprieve on payment of \$932.5 million in debts to foreign banks, the government has an-nounced. Finance Minister Ernesto Aranibar said a committee representing the 128 creditor banks agreed to the postponement so Bolivia could work out a new refi-

nancing plan.

Mr. Aranibar's meeting last week in New York with the committee, headed by the Bank of America, was the first since Bolivia halted payment of its foreign debt

obligations in September.

The minister said at a news conference Monday that, in February, Bolivia would give the banks a plan for rescheduling its \$301.5 million in short-term obligations and \$631 million in medium- and long-term debt.

Samuel Montagu Plans

To Enter 2 Asian Cities Renters
HONG KONG — The merchant

bank Samuel Montagu & Co. an-nounced Tuesday that it will start full branch operations in Hong Kong and Singapore this week.
Samuel Montagu is 60 percent owned by Midlond Bank and 40 percent owned by Actna Life and Casualty of the United States.

South Korea Contracts Increasing in '82

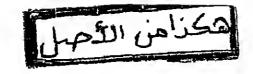
SEOUL - South Korean firms won foreign construction contracts worth \$10.8 billion in the first 10.8 months this year, up from \$10.5 billion in the 1981 period, industry sources said Tuesday. sources said Tuesday.

The sources said they expected contracts for the whole year to match last year's total of \$13,7 bil-

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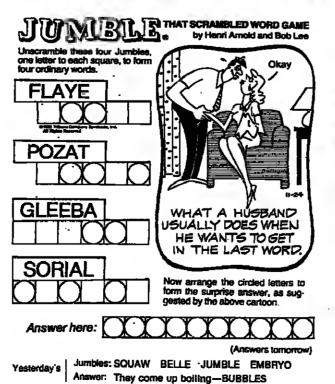
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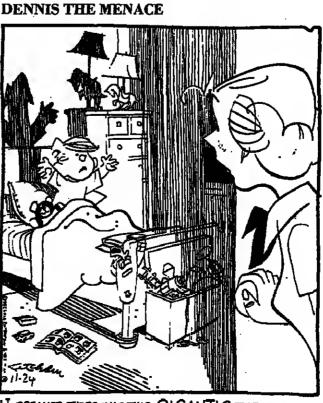






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I DREAMED THERE WAS THIS GIGANTIC TURKEY. AN' ALL HE WANTED TO EAT WAS US !"

BOOKS

AND MORE

IF IT EVER DOES,

WE'RE IN TROUBLE"

By Andrew A. Rooney. 242 pp. \$12.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Anne Chamberlin

A NDY ROONEY has placed himself smack in the middle of the American predicament and taken it for his own: Shorter and wider than he'd like to be ("sturdy," his mother liked to say), his closet stuffed with clothes he can't wear until he's lost 10 pounds (or maybe 20) and ties that have a spot on them somewhere. Last time he washed his socks, he came out with seven that didn't match.

Coming to terms with all this ("I'm going to give up trying to wear socks in pairs) in a daify and beguiting way has made Andy Rooney a one-man institution in the United States. Sundays he's on "60 Minutes," demcoats and undershirts he can hang on a doorknob, and berating the coat-hanger designers. Three times a week he writes a syndicated newspaper col-umn, 127 of which are gathered in this book. In a few spare words he details the madeap minutiae of his daily life. shares his observations about this cuckoo's nest we all inhabit and tells you how he thinks things could be improved.

His problems are Everyperson's. He waits all day for the floor sander, who never comes. He pays the yard man more each year to send a substitute more each year to send a substitute worker who does ever shoddier work. He has trouble shedding weight and keeping a grip on his sense of purpose. ("Certain jubs I'm faced with bring on a feeling I'd rather go lie down than do them.") His garage is a mess. ("If I need a Phillips screwdriver, it's easier to go out and buy a new one than to find any of the three I already own.") Some of the stuff in his freezer may date from 1976. his freezer may date from 1976. ("When we stow something in the freezer, it's Goodby Charley.") He doesn't like to "think and lift on the same day," but the demands of life keep blurring the line. Somewhere, he thinks, there is "someone as good at fiodiog things as I am at losing them." He is a newspaper junkie. Saturdays he buys two copies of the same paper to be sure to have one to himself. "I want the whole thing or none of it." If he misses the paper one day, "there's going to be a hole in my in-

world hadn't come to so end." If he ventures outdoors, all birds seem to look like sparrows, even after he buys a bird book. He "wouldo't know a sycamore if it fell on me," and notices that the "bark and leaf samples in my books don't look like the bark and leaves on my trees."

formation storage system for the rest

of my life." He also turns on the radio

every morning "to make sure the

When it comes to the big picture, he wonders if we wouldn't be better off with a king. Or maybe a dictator. "What we could use is a real Mr. Nice Guy." He suggests that the housing market would prosper if there were companies that shrink houses instead of enlarging them, and that the speed limit should vary according to the skill of the driver. "I know people who are safer driving 75 than my sister is driving 35. She's a basically good person, but she's a lousy driver."

If he's ever elected to Congress, he threatens to pass a law outlawing tomatoes and melons, except when they're in season. As things stand now, the "federal government has a tomato... perfect to every re-spect, except you can't eat it." He suspects that it wouldn't burt one of these tomatoes if a truck ran over it.

Trove of Musical Scores Is Found in Warehouse

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A treasure-trove of musical manuscripts by George Ger-shwin, Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers has been discovered in a Warner Brothers warehouse to New Jersey. The find — of up to 70 crates. — includes scores for many important works, as well as rare and unpub-

lished songs.

It was long the practice to publish only his songs, and oot until the late '50s did recording complete scores become a general practice. Thus, much theatrical material, from even the most popular shows, is lost,



Rooney and typewriter.

"The driver might think he'd hit a rock, but no real damage would be done to either the truck or the toma-

This gives you an idea of the sweep of Andy Rooney's concerns. He works with the skill of a man who has been with the skill of a man who has been at the typewriter professionally since World War II, when he first started writing for The Stars and Stripes. And not just any old typewriter. He uses a 1920 Underwood, and if it ever gets stolen he'll never write again. Sort of He's collected 17 others just like his trusted Underwood, just in case. He tried an electric typewriter, "but there's no use pretending you can use machinery that thinks faster than you do. An electric typewriter is ready to go before I have anything to say.

Yet skilled as they are, there is a thin quality to these essays, when you stack them up against the work of others — E.B. White or James Thurber, say — who have mined the same nurf But White and Thurber were writing in another time, when a writer had room to roam. Andy Roomey has an audience on his hands with the attention span of a flea, whether they readhim on the page or watch him on the tube. In the context of his working conditions he's about as funny and as profound as about as funny and as profound as people will hold still for. You just hope the industrial scale of his output doesn't wear him out. We already know he won't run out of typewriters.

Chamberlin, a Washington Anne writer, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The Piew York Times This list is based on reports from more than 1.40 brokstores throughout the United States. Weeks a list are not mecasarily consecutive.

FICTION ...

THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by lean M. Auel...
E.T. THE EXTRA TERRES
TRIAL STORY BOOK, by
William Konwinkle... FOUNDATION'S FOCE by LEDAC ASIROY DAUGHTER, IN

Judith Krang
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CROSSINGS, by Danielle Stort
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Stephen King
DEADEYE DICK, by Kurt
Vonnerus

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LACE, by Shirley Couran 11 I3
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EVERYTHING, by Douglas
Adams 12
MAX, by Howard Fast 64
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I AND MORE 37 AND
ROONEY B, Andrew A ROOSEY.

I IANE FONDA'S WORKOUT
BOOK, by Jame Fonda
LIVING, LOVING AND
LEARNING, by Lee Buseaglia...

WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN
TO GOOD, PEOPLE B, Harold S,
Kinher Kushner
LIFE EXTENSION, by Durk
Pearson and Sandy Shaw
5
MEGATRENDS, by John

KEEPING FAITH. by lummy

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal. South took a simple approach after winning with the heart queen. He led the spade ace followed by the jack, hoping in bring in four tricks in the suit. He was happy to find himself making five tricks when West failed to cover. This was a small triumph for the Chinese finesse, and declarer brought home 10

In the replay the declarer did much worse because he aimed higher, hop-ing for five spade tricks. At the second trick he finessed the diamond queen successfully and tried a spade to the

West won with the spade queen and found a good defense. He cashed the heart king and followed with the dismond king. If he had been allowed to win this, be would have played the other high heart followed by his last diamond.

But South took the diamond king with the ace, and was cut off from dummy's spades. West had concealed the diamond oine, and South now

finessed the eight, a play that was lay fact right in theory but wrong in practice.

West scored the diamond nine that his receiving heart winner. cashed his remaining heart winner and led a spade. South was stuck is his hand for down two.

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West led the heart seven.

Nottingham Forest's Enigmatic Wrangle

LONDON - The club's £1-miltion star arrives for training. Local police officers - a sergeant and a constable — are waiting. They are there to evict him from his own club's training ground. He leaves peacefully, later to be photo-graphed jogging through nearby streets with his dog, Fats. Bizarre? We have touched the

ROB HUGHES

merest tip of the strange story of Justin Fashanu and his employer,
Nottingham Forest FC, which recently twice conquered Europe
and now pursues Liverpool for the Fnelish championship.

Fashanu and the club's manager, Brian Clough, are among the unfathomable enigmas of the soccer world, never mind Britain. They may eventually learn to coexist, although the smart money would sooner favor a union between Lech Walesa and Yuri An-

in the simplest terms, the Fashanu affair is the struggle be-tween a manager/coach who wants to own his players, body and soul, and a player whose burgeoning army includes the mevitable business agent plus, more unusually, a martial aris trainer and an evangelist spiritual adviser.

At the heart of it all is a young man, just turned 21, who has yet to convert potential into achieve-

At this moment. Fashanu remains barred from the club (on full pay of £900 - about \$1,440 a week) while players' union and soccer officials try to penetrate a discord that has festered for a

It is a dilemma not so much about guilty parties as about com-plex and disappointed ones. If Clough and Fashanu have enything in common it is that

ing days were cruelly stunted by that his new manager is merely injury and his turbulent, at times persecuting him because the goals incomparable, career as a manager has always provided raw conflict parental arm is all that is needed with those who wear his beloved

No. 9 shirt.
"To listen to Cloughie," says one discarded center forward, "is to hear he never missed a goal. Never.

We cannot, in that case, feign surprise that Fashanu, with just four goals in 34 games since his £lmillion transfer from Norwich, is not the manager's blue-eyed boy. He has been dropped, loaned out to other clubs and is now sus-

pended, apparently for failing to turn up on a night the team had a cup match in which be knew he

bad no chance of playing.

He has refused to be loaned out again to a struggling second division side. "Clough basically bought me for my potential," he has reasoned. "The onus is on him. He wants me to leave, I want to stay and I'm not setting I be opposed. stay and I'm not getting the opportunity. I'm prepared to start prov-ing myself in the reserves, youth team or whatever, but I don't want to get kicked in the teeth by the

Fashanu, 6-foot-1 and 175 pounds, is a raw diamond, bought for the height, power and menace that had given him a eboice be-tween boxing or soccer as a career. The menace, however, shields a naive and impressionable lost soul.

Lası summer, Fashanu trekked

to Nigeria io successful search of the father who had deserted him as a baby. The boy was finally raised by a wonderfully caring English couple. His Norwich apprentice-ship was under Ken Brown, who has kindly offered to take him back (but cannot afford the fee) yet has never shied from admitting that "Justin was always a bit of a a handful. A lovely lad, but be'd drift off, be easily persuaded into things no footballer should do."

Now, before you start imagining that the mixed-up kid has collided goals are their business and their metier is publicity. Clough's play-with the embittered former pro; or

have dried up; or that a friendly, - read on:

Brian Clough's tongue often is unjustly wicked, but mostly to esunjustly with earlier and they'll tell you that B.C. is a
magnificent friend and inspirator
when they are injured, vulnerable
or in trouble with family strife or even the law.

But his disciplinarian's fantan-cism can erupt. Larry Lloyd, a for-mer England center half and a Forest stalwart under Clough, was once heavily funed for failing to wear an official club blazer. So imagine, in his manager's eyes, Fashanu in his uttramod gear cream-colored pointed shoes, bag-gy red-brick trousers and patterned sweater.

Before a ball had been kieked this summer, Clough had warned: "Everything about Fashanu's lifestyle is wrong. He carries more gold on his wrist than Ron Atkin-- Manebester United's Rashy manager — "and dresses like Elion John, But that appearance of success is not warranted by what he does on the field.

"He tells me he wants to be suc-cessful. I will break my neck to try to make Fashanu a genuine £1-million player this season — but I want to know how hard he will work. If he doesn't sort himself out, he might end his playing days at a lowly fourth division club." Collision course? Not really.

Fashanu, mild as a pussy cat when you meet him, has gone on television to say be still wants to be a

NEW DELHI - China and Ja-

pan remained locked in a tight

race for gold Tuesday night after a

speciacular day of Asian Games competition featuring a three-way medal tie in gymnastics. Through

Tuesday, China had 18 gold

Chinese world champion Li Ning, countryman Li Xiaoping and North Korean Li Chon Hon finished the pommel horse exercise with 19.80 poiots each. Judges at the men's individual apparatus

competition decided to award gold

could recall a three-way tie in in-

ternational pommel horse competi-tion was in the 1948 London Olympics when three Finos —

lainen and Paavo Aaltonen -

Officials said the last time they

medals to Japan's 16.

medals to all three.

shared the gold.

millionaire and knows he has to earn it. "I'm prepared," he says, "to back down. I'll serve some, but not all, of the suspension, but I hope the manager sees fit to do his

Meanwhile, Gordon Taylor, sec-retary of the Professional Footballers Association, came elosest in public to the behind-the-scenes dilemma: "One of the greatest prob-lems concerns the fact that Justin has been using his own personal trainer and masseur at training sessions — and obviously Forest is not happy about this."

Obviously. Forest is being rebuilt around young men respon-sive to the habits of its manager/coach. As elub ehairman Geoffrey MaePherson insists: "The manager is quite rightly enti-tled to maintain standards of discipline. We don't want players under suspension interfering with those preparing for a match."

The manager — this manager, anyhow — rules his kingdom. And

there lies the true impasse.

Last weekend, a writer from The
London Sunday Times bad lunch with Fashanu and found himself in mixed company. There was the journalist, the player, someone called Osmand Raif, a Turkish Cypriot martial-arts teacher who is guiding the Fashnau's physical in-dependence, and J. John, a Greek Cypriot evangelist.

J. John began the meal with: "Let us pray for your truth to come through in this interview. May it shed light on Justin's side of the story."

That it does. Brian Clough has an almighty battle on his bands.

Hidetoshi Takahashi, wbo set an

Asian record during Monday's

qualifying heat in the men's 200-

meter backstroke, bettered his own

mark Tuesday, with a 2:08.33 elocking. Japan's third record breaker of the day was Taihei Saka, who took the gold in the men's 200-meter butterfly with a 2:16.62.

Japan's other swimming golds were won by Ikuhiro Terashita in

the men's 400-meter freestyle and

Kiyomi Takahashi in the women's

The Chinese took three of the day's four womens' gymnastic events — the vault, the uneven

bars and the beam. The other gold went to North Korean Choe Joog

Wu Jiani, Monday's silver medalist in the women's all-round

event, accounted for two golds and

200-meter butterfly.

Sil in the floor exercises.



Sax, 22, received nine first-place

Outfielder Willie McGee of the

row ibai a Dodger has been named

rookie of the year and the tith time since the award was first in-

stituted in 1947, Pitchers Rick

Sureliffe, Steve Howe and Fernan-

do Valenzuela had won in the past three years. Sutcliffe is now a

member of the Cleveland Indians.

Sax was given the starting sec-

ond base job in spring training af-ter the Dodgers traded Davey Lopes to Oakland. He responded

by leading the club in runs scored (881, hits (180) and stolen bases (49) while batting 282 in 150 games. He excelled in the field, fin-

ishing second among league sec-

ond basemen in putouts (347) and third in assists (452).

Ray hit .281, scored 79 runs,

drove in 63 runs and led the Pirates in hits (182). He also led the

league's second basemen in pu-

touts (381), assists (512), total chances (914) and games played (162). McGee batted 296 with 56 RBI and 23 stolen bases in 123

games, while Davis bit 261 with 19

N.L. Rookies of the Year

1981 — Fernanda Valenzuela, Los Anacies.
1980 — Steve Howe, Los Angeles.
1979 — Rick Sytcliffe, Los Angeles.
1973 — Bob Homer, Allanta.
1977 — Andre Dowson, Montreol.
1975 — Pat Zackey, Cincinnati, and Bulch
Metzaer, San Oleva.
1975 — John Montefusca, San Francisca.
1974 — Boka McBride, Philodelphia.
1973 — Gary Matthews, San Francisca.
1973 — Jon Mattack, New York,

1982 — Steve Sax, Los Angeles. 1981 — Fernando Valenzuelo, Los Angeles.

omers and 76 RBI for the Giants

Justin Fashanu

Transactions BASEBALL

RASEBALL

National League

NEW YORK—Named Jain Johnson monoper of Tidewater of the International League.

ST. LOUIS—Marned Jim Freezs manager of Louisvillo of the American Association.

FOOTBALL

United States Football League

LOS ANGELES—States Football League

LOS ANGELES—States Football League

LOS ANGELES—States Transpapering and Kellh Black, delensive linemen: Clint Stratior, safety: Gen Walker and Mingo Fortanda, Mickers; Bob Donn, Daniel Zrvani, Roper Caloman, Mike Hogan, Doug Land, Calvin Princa, Tony Scatt, Fred Sanders, rushing Bocks; Grayson Ropers, auarterbock; James Climton, Vister Hayes, Henry Williams, wide receivers I Tim Davis, Kevin Greve, Mike Moller, Neol Harris, offensive lineman; and Randy Gilt, linebucker, TAMPA 2AY—Nomed Steve Sourrier bead coach.

HOCKET
Notional Hockey League
HARTFORD—Assigned George Lyle, left
wine, and Archie Henderson, right wine, to 2ingcoming of the American Hockey League, Recalled Paul Marshall, left wing, from 2inghon-

ton. ST. LOUIS—Recalled Aloin Lamieux, center, trom Sall Loke City of the Central Mackey League,
TORONTO MAPLE—Recalled Mike Kaszycki,
center, Irom Si, Cotherines of the American

COLLEGE
OUKE—Fired Red Wilson, bead football GEORGE WASHINGTON-Named Sleve 201-TENNESSEE TECH—Fired Dan Wode, head outboll coach. Rookie of the year Steve Sax, turning a double play.

NBA Leaders

Son Antonio Indiana Los Angeles

1971 — Earl Williams, Allanta, 1970 — Carl Marton, Montreal, 1949 — Ted Stjemmer, Los Angeles 1965 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, 1967 — Tom Seaver, New York, 1966 — Tommy Heims, Cincinnatii, 1965 — Jim Lefeburg, Los Angeles 1964 — Stephe Allen, Politosiethia

Sax Is Fourth Consecutive Dodger

English, Den. Tribucka, Det, Free, G.S. Cummings, S.O. E.Johnson, K.C. Issel, Den. Thomas, Dol, Bird, Bos. Passan, Pil, Maione, Phil, Erviog, Phil Vandewsh, Den.

TEAM OFFENSE

1956 — Frank Robinson, Cinc 1955 — 2011 Virdon, St. Louis 1954 — Wally Moon, St. Louis

1Note: In 1947 and 1945 there was one root to ward for both leagues; selection by league be

Vote in NFL Is Delayed

WASHINGTON - The Nation-Football League's player repre-sentatives met Tuesday to review the tentative agreement in the 57day players' strike, but the union's president said the 1,500 members of the union would not vote on the proposal for another week.

Player reps gathered to go over the final language of the five-year, \$1.6-billion agreement prior to EST SELLE standard agreement prior to sending the pact to the league's 1,500 players for a vote. We are reviewing all the details of the agreement and presumably the players will get a chance to vote on the players will get a chance to vote o

NCAA Gives Clemson Stiff

MISSION, Kausas — The Na-tional Collegiate Athletic Associafor has given Clemson University for has given Clemson University for his coughest foutball probations ever levied, imposing a two-year han on television and postseason appearances and stripping football scholarships. An NCAA official said late Monday that no the other school ever had been penal-

Clemson will be banned from television during the 1983 and 1984 seasons and may not play in to low games following this season and and mad next season. The Tigers, 8-1-1

The NCAA cited more than 150 holations dating from 1977 to
1982 Dan Ford, the present head December 1978 after Pell resigned lo become coach at Florida. The violations included giving

Probation

ized more than 10 scholarships.

and 5-0 in Atlantic Coast Confer-tace competition this year, will be limited to 20 football scholarships, tather than the normal 30, during each of the next two years.

prospective players automobiles, rickvision sets, clothing, "substantial sums of cash and other gifts, the NCAA said. In addition, it and Clemson had awarded schotenships to friends and relatives of feetuits and paid telephone bills of Gene Upshaw, president of the National Football League Players' Association.

Originally, the vote was to be on Tuesday, but Ed Garvey, the un-ion's executive director, said Mon-day it would oot be held yet because some issues had to be resolved before the union would poll its members and officially end the

The Cincinnati Beneals nonetheless voted, 47-I, late Monday to accept the agreement without see-

But Garvey said that "every player must have a copy of the document and an explanation. We like Hubtanen, Heikki Savolainen and Paavo Aaltonen are not going to rush into a fiveyear agreement and have people say they don't know what they are voting on." He refused to comment on whether the players might continue to play without a signed

But Jack Donlan, management's resume without a signed agree-ment. From an economie stand-point, we realized we had to start the season on Sunday or else the 'money now' would have to come off the table."

The \$60 million "money-now" portion of the agreement repretween \$10,000 and \$60,000 for eve-

chief occoriator, said that "a lot of owners didn't want the seasoo to

ry player in the league to be paid two weeks after the agreement is

won the silver.

the women's 400-meter freestyle in much better swimming the 400 meter than I did the 200 meters Sunday," in which she finished

12. Washington 19-2) 13. Texas 17-21 14. Florido 51. 18-21

15. Maryland (8-3) 16. Tube (16-1) 17. Ohio 51. 16-3)

ible for top 20 c

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U.S. College Football Polls ol board of cooches' lop legs, with lirst-place vote 1. Georald 137 (18-01 2. Pann St. 121 19-11 3. Nebraska 131 19-11 4. So. Methodsis 116-0-11 5. Pittsburgh 19-11 4. Louisiano St. 18-1-11 7. Arkanses 18-1-11 9. UCLA 18-1-11 9. Oktohomo 18-21 10. Ciernson 18-21 11. West Virginio 19-21

NEW YORK — The top 20 learns in The Ass gred Press college toofboll poll, with first-pi wates in parentheses, season recover and a

2.W. Virgink

sents a one-time cash bonus of be- a games-record 4:25.72. "I felt

a silver Tuesday, winning the une-Io other action, the Choi sisters ven bars, balance beam and finishbrought the gold and silver medals home for South Korea in the womsecond in the floor exercises China's Li Cuiling won the vault. en's 200 meter backstroke. Choi Youn Hee, 15, winner of the gold **Unbeaten Raiders** in a games-record 2 minutes 21.96 seconds, and her sister, Choi Joun Jung, 16, were the only competi-Rally to Defeat tors to break Japan's swimming

China, Japan Battling

For Games Supremecy

Japanese swimmers won five of the day's six events and shattered two Asian records.

"I'm very happy," said Mika Saito, the 16-year-old winner of

Chargers, 28-24

LOS ANGELES - Frank Hawkins scored from one yard out with 5:54 remaining Monday night, capping a comeback from a 24-0 deficit and giving the Los Angeles Raiders a 28-24 National Football League victory over San Diego. The Raiders (3-0) and Chargers (1-2) were the final two NFL teams to return to action following the 57day players' strike. Los Angeles won despite San

Diego quarterback Dan Fouts's racking up more than 300 yards passing for the 26th time in his 10year career, equaling the NFL record of Johnny Unitas. Fouts, 25-for-42, finished with 357 yards. The Chargers took their 24-0 lead on a 19-yard field goal by Rolf Benirschke and a 29-yard touchdown pass from Fouts to Dwight Scales in the first quarter and two short-yardage TD runs by

Chuck Muncie in the second. The Raider comeback began with a one-yard scoring pass from quarterback Jim Plunkett to Todd Christensen on a fourth-and-goal play 36 seconds before halftime. Rookie tailback Marcus Allen scored twice in the third period on runs of three and six yards to cut the deficit to 24-21.

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PEN PALS

OBSERVER

Disgusted Football Fan

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK - I don't know what the good news is, but the had news is that the football season has reopened and will continue, unless a benign providence intervenes, deep into the blizzards of January.

Here is a sad illustration of the breakdown of American society. In the United States' golden age. lootball was an autumn sport that ended on Thanksgiving Day with the playing in every town and hamlet of the inevitable "Turkey Day Classic." Now it runs on until

your childrains calcify.
I had thought the country was making progress on football this year, thanks to the players' strike. Having idled away the natural lootball season, they would probably say "forget it" and go home until next fall. By next Iall. I think, a lot of us would be up to another football season, though I would football season, though I would personally prefer to wait until the fall of 1984.

A football season every three years is just about right if you want to have a well-adjusted society. I leel the same way about Christmas and birthdays.

Belore you've recovered Irom one Christmas or birthday, wham! - there's another bearing down on you at supersonic speed. Same Ior football seasons. In any sensible calendar reform there would be three years between Christmases, hirthdays, and lootball seasons, On this schedule, we would cherish them instead of moaning, as we now do every 12 months, "What have we done to deserve this, oh Lord?

I was puzzled during the loothall strike to read incessantly of faceless people, said to number in the millions, who were suffering agonies for lack of lootball. It was hard to believe.

People who really cared about lootball had plenty of college games to gratify their appetite, and these appeared to do the job, lor there was no evidence of rioting or mass psychotic breakdown on Sundays when professional lootball went unplayed. As far as I could tell. Americans in the mass

weren't suffering at all. What was suffering was the television industry. With millions of TV sets tuned out on Sunday afternoons. TV advertising rates had fallen precipitously, and it was the folks at 'he networks, not the fans,

AMERICA CALLING

who were experiencing most of the

I heard about "the fans" so much that I began to think of them as a huge collective monstrous en-tity: The Fans. What was this thing. The Fans? Was it like The Thing From Outer Space? You could envision a great maw emitting angry roars:

The Fans is disgusted!" "The Fans has been robbed and cheated of its football!" "The Fans is never going to for-give humanity for this!"

Very terrifying, but was there really such a thing as The Fans? Applying my powerful hrain to the question. I recalled that I had once been a lan myself. Not The Fans. to be sure. Not even The Fan. But

a fan, nevertheless.

l am not proud of that stage of my life. I laithfully attended the Sunday Iootball and sat among other fans, many of whom were out of their heads and deep into alcohol and most of whom jeered the home team when it did not suc-

Yes, I jeered, too. I, who could not climb to my seat four stories high in the stadium without panting like a steam engine, booted at young men for letting themselves be knocked down by 270-pound weights charging at them at ex-press-train speed.

I abandoned arena lanhood. It was too cold. The hot dogs were cold, too. There were no instant replays. Actions on the field stopped for long periods so that TV commercials could be shown to the sensible people who had stayed home, giving them time to duck into the kitchen lor a bot bot dog.

After that I became a parlor Ian and sat bome, jeering at the mistakes so clearly exposed by instant replays. What did these idiots know about football? It made me so angry I called repeatedly for more beer, and a glaze lormed slowly over my eyeballs. In this phase I became The Im-

portant Fan to the TV industry, for there were millions and millions of me across the continent, and it was all being played for us. Not for the saps in the arenas.

I slumped in my chair in the lowering stupors of Sunday afternoons and wallowed in fandom, in that stage, I think. I became part of that great monstrous organism. The Fans. What I really was, of course, was a jerk,

New York Times Service

The Latest Odyssey Of Arthur C. Clarke

By Curt Suplect Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The pod-bay doors are about to open on the suite at the Waldorf, revealing Arthur C. Clarke, the legendary science-fiction seer, the Galactic Dreamer who wrote "2001: A Space Odyssey." the scientist who invented satellite communication in 1945. The man who has done for space travel what John Wayne did for the saddle. One imagines a daunting amalgam of Jules Verne, Alistair Cooke and Mr. Spock.

But this paunchy fellow at the door - with the math-teacher glasses, discreet bearing aid and thin cirrus of hair, red velvet slippers and unbelted pants — looks like some kind of minor official from the Bureau of Poultry Audits. And he wants you to see his Kermit the

Frog doll.

Still, it's the G.D., all right. Back in the United States for the first time in five years, the 64-year-old British writer is oo a promotional star trek for "2010: Odyssey Two," the sequel he once vowed be'd never write. "Well, I have a new definition of myself," he chuckles, "a failed recluse."

After "The Fountains of Paradise" (1979):

"I thought it would he my last book. It tired me out, and I felt that I'd said everything I wanted to say." And wby not, after 50 books of fiction and nonfiction — 20 million copies of which have been translated into more than than 30 languages.

But lour years ago, more in whimsy than earnest, he sent his agent, Scott Meredith, a 10-page movie treatment. To Clarke's surprise, it was printed in Omni magazine. So he cranked up another 10-pager, outlining a possible sequel to "2001." "Well. Scott sent it straight back and said, "You've got to write

the book. I can get you a nice advance."

For sure: Back in 1968, millions of baffled moviegoers bad wobbled out of "2001" with a migraine's worth of questions. The unresolved themes, Clarke says, had "been hurning a hole in my subconscious over the last 14 years." So when be set out to answer those questions in the new novel — aided by Voyager's recent revelations about Saturn and Jupiter - "it

was just like reporting."

Not quite: He got SI million for the hard-cover, paperback and Book-of-the-Month Club edition. That's not counting the Caedmon audio-cassettes of Clarke reading from the book, or the likely consummation of one of 150 movie-rights inquiries so far. And in a brutally competitive market for science fic-tion, "2010" has rocketed to fifth place on The New York Times best-seller list - one slot above "Foundation's Edge" by Isaac Asimov, Clarke's Iriendly rival for 30 years. He is indillerent to the film possibilities. "I called Stanley [Kuhrick] on the way over bere

and said, "Your job is to stop anybody making it so I won't be bothered." He believes too many astro-flicks of the "Close Encounters" and "E.T." persuasion by "over-glamorizing" space travel, make the real thing "disappointing when it happens." (He prefers "Blade Runner" and raves over "TRON.") And they may encourage "UFO cults — the idea that someone will come down and save our bacon lor us. That's a dangerous notion, that we're rather helpless pawns. We can only save ourselves by our own exertions."

Yet alien bacon-rescue is a staple of the Clarke canon. "2010" and "Childhood's End," though 30 years apart, share a vision of human progress in which man (1) invents a technology, (2) threatens his future by warlike misuse of same and (3) is forced into a higher plane of evolution by Eerie Powers. Although still a British citizen, be has lived in Sri Lanka since the early '60s. At first, be

would leave every six months to avoid the taxes; but in 1975 he persuaded the government to enact the Resident Guest Scheme (which everyone calls "The Arthur Clarke Law") permitting prominent foreigners who bring in hard currency to enjoy minimal taxes and pecuniary perks. Despite this, Clarke is one of the most popular men in the country.

"He lives in the most exclusive part of Co-lombo," says a former Sri Lankan official who knew Clarke there, "and the people are snobhish and very arrogant. But he was like an casis in that neighborhood. He wore the sarong like everybody else and would go around barefoot. That made the people love him." He often wears the native dress abroad.
"Want to see it?" An assistant brings two varieties — bright paisley and plain white. Clarke busiles out to change into the white ("I call this my Dr. No") and reappears complete with sandals.

At one time he bad the only TV set in Sri Lanka. He had been helpful in getting the United States to leno India a communications satellite, so in 1976 the Indian government got Clarke his own 15-loot dish antenna, Suddenly parties as large as 50 - including the president of Sri Lanka - were dropping over to ogle the tube. "You should have seen my liquor bill," says Clarke.

For a "failed recluse," Clarke hardly goes idle. He has a diving business, Underwater Salaris, He's negotiating a sequel to "Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World," his 13-part British TV series. "And you know about my career as a lilm star. don't you?" Uh, no. A couple of years ago. Sri Lanka's only major director decided to film Leonard tMr. Virginia) Woolf's only novel, "The Village in the Jungle," Clarke volunteered for the role of Woolf and got it.

His day begins with "bed tea" and the





Arthur C. Clarke in his "Dr. No" sarong.

Voice of America at 6:30. He's at his desk hy 7:30, and hy 4 p.m. he's down at the club lor "a couple of hours of table tennis. It's my only form of exercise" since a polio-like ill-ness paralyzed him temporarily 20 years ago
— "I was a complete basket case." For intel-lectual exercise. "I read very little, I'm afraid. spend more time looking at videotapes."

He dates his obsession with science liction.

Irom the March 1930 issue of Astounding Stories. He was 12 when be saw it. The interest continued through his first job as an auditor in the Exchequer, early membership in the British Interplanetary Society (regarded in the '30s as a group of pub-bleary crackpots), service as an RAF lieutenant working in radar, and a posswar physics and math degree from King's College, London. While editing a physics journal in the early '50s, he became a sudden success. "The Exploration of Space" (1951) became a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, and "Childhood's End" (1953) got rave reviews. Clarke was launched, financially able to pursue bis other love, anderwater ex-

ploration, the subject of a dozen of his books.

That brought him to Sri Lanka (then Ceyton) in the mid-50s. By then he was married to an American, but they soon began living apart, the marriage "exploded," and they were divorced in 1964. Despite his obvious fictional and real affection for children, the marriage produced none, "I've had all oI the Iun and none of the responsibility," Clarke jokes, but his head hangs, his hand rises to his cheek and be is quiet for a moment.

The Galactic Dreamer. Have we seen his last visioo? "No, I won't say that. But if I ever do write 'Odyssey III' — allowing for the fact that my energies are declining — it won't be before the year 2001,"

PEOPLE 4 Shows Win Emmys

British programmers were two of the four top prizes at the television industry's 10th annual international Emmy awards in New York. Thames Television received an Emmy for its drama "A Voyage Round My Father," starring Alan Bates, which portraved a son re-flecting on a childhood dominated by memones of his father, played Sir Laurence Olivier. Granada Television took the performing arts Emmy for its production "A Lot of Happiness," about the cre-ation of a ballet. It chronicled the dance, choreographed by Kenneth MacMillan, over five days from the first rehearsal to the final tele-vision production. The Irisb production of "Is There One Who Un-derstands Me." The World of James Joyce," on Radio Telefis-Eireann, won the documentary Emmy, Brazil's TV Globo received the popular arts uward with its en-try "Death and Life Severinian." an adaptatioo of a poem by the Brazilian Joso Cabral de Mello Neto. The program locused on the poet's recollection of his childhood and depicted the problems of a Brazilian migrant from the impoverished northeast in search of a better life.

The Swedish actress Britt Ekland has lost her driving privileges for a year after pleading guilty in Lon-don to driving under the influence of alcohol. According to her lawyer, David Jonas, the 40-year-old actress, once wile of the late Brit-ish actor Peter Sellers, was "rather depressed and upset" last June 11 when police spotted her driving through a red light and on the wrong side of the road in central London. Jonas said Ekland had taken an herbal "pick-me-up" tomic, which was lound to contain alcohol. She then went out to dinner and drank wine and champagne before driving home, he said. Ek-land also was fined £150 (\$240).

Queen Elizabeth II has edged out her son, Prince Charles, and his wile, Diana, Princess of Wales as London's favorite member of the royal family. A poll by Market Research Enterprises found that 37 percent of the 456 Londoners questioned liked the queen best. Her S2-vear-old mother, the Queen Mother Elizabeth, was runner-up with 30 percent, lollowed by Charles, the heir to the throne. Last summer, the 21-year-old Diana was ranked the most popular

Sunday newspaper. A nationwide Marplan poll in 1980, before Disna joined the royal family, ranked Charles first with 70 percent, followed by the queen with 46 per-cent. Results of the new poll also confirmed the unpopularity of Charles's sister. Princess Anne. Forty-seven percent said they liked her least. In an apparent effort to quash speculation about her health. Princess Diana spent an hour playing merrily with toddlers at a mursery school in Ctrencester, at a nursery school in Cirencester, England, and pointedly told a group of mothers: "By the way, I am feeling very well." So is 5 month-old Prince William, the princess told them, adding that her infant son had learned a new trick—spitting—which he often performs while being bathed by his father. Prince Charles. Diana's visit was arranged at short notice at her request, the staff said. It followed reports last week in Floor Street is. reports last week in Floor Street tabloids — vigorously denied by Buckingham Palace — that the 21-Buckingham Palace — that the 21-year-old princess had lost so much weight since William's birth that she was believed suffering from the dieters' disease, anorexia nervois. Over the weekend, the Daily Mail gossip columnist Nigel Dempater quoted palace insiders as saying Diana was cracking under the strain of royal life.

royal lamily member in a poll con-ducted by the News of the World

Senator Edward M. Ramady, separated from his wife. Joss, for nearly two years, may be braded for divorce court soon, but a Kennedy spokesman refused to verify published reports. An aide in the Massachuserts Democrat's Boston office said, "it's a personal matter between the senator and his wife and the office will not comment on it." A Boston Herald American gossip column said the divorce could include a 54-million scape-

Kathryn Kooh, one of the Americans held bostage in Iran, has returned to Des Moines in her native lows to boost her book "Guest of the Revolution." The book is the third to be written by one of the former hostages, Koob. 44, hinted that she may run lor public office. "It's certainly something that's fun to think about," she said. "I have tried not to close any doors." She said the book is a personal story of how her Christian faith helped her through the hostage trauma,

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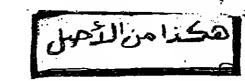
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